

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individual to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 267—

BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1929.

ONE ANNA

LAST OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

Mr. Horton Gives Evidence In Meerut Case.

INTERPRETATION OF CIPHER CODES.

"Down With Imperialism" Cry Accused When Gun Announces Silence.

MEERUT, Nov. 11. The last prosecution witness (No. 320) in the "Conspiracy" case whose examination was commenced to-day was Mr. R. A. Horton, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, complainant in the case. In the course of his examination-in-chief conducted by Mr. Langford James, Mr. Horton identified two sanctions issued by the Government of India over the signatures of Mr. Halg and Mr. Woodhead dated respectively 15th March and 11th June 1929 for the prosecution of the thirty-three accused one of whom: Amir Haider was absconding. Witness admitted that during the investigations in this case he came across the figure and other ciphers and cryptic phraseology in the documents exhibited in the case. He took steps to discover what those figures meant. All the numerical ciphers were worked on numbers of poems including "Grey's Elegy," "After Blenheim" and "Sally in Our Alley." He explained 1/12 meant twelfth letter of the first line which was R and first letter of word "received." Some of these ciphers were also worked on "Il Penseroso," a poem by Milton. Mr. Horton alleged that some of the accused in their correspondence used simple transposition code whereby consonants and vowels of words taken separately were put back one place. Explaining this system the complainant stated that on these lines the word "James" when enciphered would become "hilar." Proceeding Mr. Horton explained the cryptic phraseology appearing in some documents. He stated that C. P. Butt was referred to as Douglas J. Joe, John and Brothers, etc. Methodist Party meant Workers and Peasants' Party, Y.M.C.A. stood for Communist Party, Church Work for Communist Work, Baker for Saklatwalla, Glasgow for Bombay, University for Trade Unions, F. H. for Ghate MSS for Money H E G for Jogekar, H U Z for Jhabwala, Shams for Thengdi, M. N. Roy in one letter was referred to as "for(?) big friend."

The court at this stage rose for lunch. EXPLAINS CRYPTIC REMARKS. Continuing Mr. Horton gave interesting interpretations of the cryptic phraseology alleged to have been employed by the accused and their alleged co-conspirators abroad. He deposed that the words "Young Christian Association" appearing in certain letters

meant "Naujawan Bharat Sabha," "Bible" meant "Masses of India," "Lazzen" stood for "Muzaffer Ahmed," "Theosophical Society" stood for the Trade Union Congress and "Mr. Roberts" for India (because it was Lord Robertson who wrote the first book on India). Mr. Horton further gave his explanation of a number of cryptic remarks. In one of the letters there appeared the words "George had two friends in the Theosophical Society." The complainant stated that this was meant to convey that King George had two well-wishers in the Trade Union Congress, namely Messrs. Purcell and Holdsworth, because they opposed the affiliation of the Congress to Communist bodies abroad. The words "Brahmins to follow their own priests" according to Mr. Horton meant "Workers to select their own leaders." Mr. Horton said that the letters "ORM" which appeared in some letters, when transposed, would become "USM" in other words Usmani. The pseudo names for other persons were Des for Spratt Nrep for Bradley, Masud for Nasim, Patrick for Upadhyaya, B for Fenner, Brockway, Roberts' friend for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Artists for Communists. The word "Carbons" appearing in some letters meant money. Mr. Horton's examination-in-chief was not concluded to-day and it will be resumed to-morrow.

COL. RAHMAN IN WITNESS-BOX.

Colonel Rahman, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the jail, who was called to the witness-box for the fourth time, continued the identification of the handwriting of some of the accused. THE POPPY BADGES. The proceedings this morning commenced at 11/30, owing to it being Armistice Day. Alluding to the poppies worn by the prosecution authorities, the accused Dange, amidst laughter from the dock, described them as red badges and asked the Court to record this fact.

Mr. Langford James, Crown Counsel, retorted that it was the first time in his life that he had heard the commemoration of the dead who died in the Great War being made the subject of a joke. Earlier in the morning, when the gun announced the observance of the Two Minutes Silence, some of the accused raised the usual shouts of "Down with Imperialism," "Up with Revolution" etc.—A. P.

ted ornaments worth about Rs. 400. The total collections in Kasganj amounted to Rs. 2,317-11-3 cash, excluding ornaments worth over Rs. 400.

ALLAHABAD EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

Case Of Alleged Contempt Of Court.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11. The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court with Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Sen dealt with the case of alleged contempt of Court against Munshi Mahtab Rai, Printer and Publisher of the Hindi Weekly "Madhav" issued from Mirzapur, in connection with an article on the forfeiture of the book "Eharat Mey Angrez Raj". The accused tendered an apology and stated that the author of the article was Babu Surajnarain Singh. The Court ordered notice to be sent to the latter to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court and fixed the 25th November for hearing.—A. P.

DR. CARLOS SHOT DEAD.

Political Opponent Of Argentina's President. SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT PUBLIC MEETING.

LONDON, Nov. 11. Buenos Aires—While addressing five thousand of his adherents in Mendoza, Doctor Carlos Lencinas, political foe of President Irigoyen was shot in the head and lung from behind. He was speedily taken to hospital where he died. The deceased's cousin, Raoul Lencinas and Chief of Police were dangerously injured in indiscriminate firing. Sixty military measures have since been taken. Numerous arrests have been made but only fifteen persons have been detained.

Dr. Carlos Lencinas had just returned from Buenos Aires, knowing that a warrant had been issued charging him with corruption and mal-administration when he was Governor of the Mendoza Province. He was last year elected Federal Senator against the Irigoyen element. Disturbances followed the election and the Senate refused to allow him to take seat.—Reuter.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN GERMANY.

Dr. Curtius As Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Nov. 11. Berlin—Doctor Curtius Minister of Economics and member of the Peoples Party has been appointed Foreign Minister. Herr Moldenauer, Professor in Cologne Commercial College and Director of Dye Trust, succeeds Dr. Curtius.—Reuter.

BAN ON VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION LECTURES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11. Promulgation of Section 144 on lantern lectures in the village reconstruction work is reported from Sylhet and Birghoom.—Free Press.

PUT PRESSURE ON ALL PARTIES.

Mr. Iyengar And Commons Debate.

MADRAS, Nov. 11. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in a further statement to the Press says:—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's latest pronouncement after the Commons Debate confirms our view that there is to be no change whatever in the hitherto pursued Montague policy towards India and that he felt obliged to reassure the British people that any obscurity due to the exigencies of the Commons debate need not disturb them and they may rest easy in their minds. Even if the Labour Party as a whole want to give immediate and full Dominion Status, it cannot deliver the goods. Our duty, therefore, says Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is to put pressure on all British parties and that can only be maintained by the Congress policy of complete self-reliance.—Free Press.

Coastal Vessel Wrecked Near Mangalore.

MADRAS, Nov. 11. A Mangalore message says that a big native vessel laden with roofing tiles bound for Bombay was completely wrecked in a rough sea at the mouth of the Netravathi River. The crew escaped.—A. P.

Fire In Fishermen's Colony.

MADRAS, Nov. 11. Damage estimated at over Rs. 1,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in the fishermen's colony of Mattankuppam on Saturday night. Thirtyone huts were destroyed completely.—A. P.

WELCOME MOVE IN U. P.

Aid To Political Workers' Families. CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11. A meeting of the newly elected U. P. Provincial Congress Committee was held in Allahabad last evening to elect Officer-bearers for the ensuing year and also representatives to the All-India Congress Committee.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the retiring president took the chair till the election of the new president. A large number of representatives from all over the province was present.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was also present at the meeting for some time. The General Secretary, Mr. Prakasa read the report for the year and placed the accounts before the Committee. A report in regard to the inspection and audit of the Provincial Committee office and accounts by the auditor expressing his entire satisfaction regarding accounts and the upkeep of the office etc., was also read.

The Committee decided that the four District Committees which did not pay up their affiliation fees would not be allowed to send delegates to the Lahore Congress.

THE NEW PRESIDENT. The Committee then elected Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi president for the year and thereupon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru vacated the chair in Mr. Vidyarthi's favour. Messrs. Sri Prakasha and Sri Krishnamurti Fallwal and Mohanlal Sakseena were elected General Secretary and Secretaries respectively. Mr. Vishwanath Sharma was elected Treasurer.

The Executive Council was also elected as well as the provincial representatives of the All-India Congress Committee.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Committee then passed the following two resolutions unanimously:—

"The Committee has noted with indignation that assurance given by the British Government for the better and humane treatment of political prisoners and underlings on the strength of which the All-India Congress Committee recommended that hunger strikes in jail should be given up, have not been given effect to and that in certain instances political prisoners were actually punished in a variety of ways for having resorted to hunger-strike. In particular the Committee has learnt with sorrow and amazement of the barbarous treatment accorded to the underling prisoners in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case who were subjected to this treatment in the open court and elsewhere without any attempt being made by the British authorities of their agents to stop it or to investigate into it. The Committee sends its deepest sympathy to their comrades in jails but realises that the only effective remedy is the achievement of complete freedom for India.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT AND AFTER.

The second resolution runs as follows:—"This Committee having considered the offer made by the British Government to invite the co-operation of the people and subsequent explanation of it in the British Parliament is of opinion that it is a totally inadequate response to national demand. The Committee, therefore, respectfully requests the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. to continue preparations for the national struggle next year."

FAMILY AID TO POLITICAL WORKERS. At the meeting an announcement was made that a new Association called the U. P. Political Workers Family Aid Association had been formed. The object of this association was to render assistance to the dependents of the political

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Police Constable's Evidence. BHAGAT SINGH FIRED AT SAUNDERS.

LAHORE, Nov. 11. At eleven o'clock to-day in the court of the Special Magistrate the accused in the "Conspiracy" case raised shouts of "Long Live Revolution," "Down with Imperialism," "Down with Capitalism," "Down with Imperialist Wars."

Dr. Swam, Civil Surgeon, Lahore, examined stated he held the "post mortem" examination on Saunders who had received eleven injuries.

Witness identified Bhagat Singh and Rajguru as the persons he saw firing at Saunders. Witness was cross-examined at great length by Amardas, defence counsel.

Hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Assembly Session In January.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11. The cold weather session of the Legislative Assembly commences on the 20th January 1930.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD PHYSICIAN'S FORTUNE.

Sons At Logger-heads.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11. The affairs of the late Dr. Abinash Chunder Banerji, the famous Allahabad physician, who left about thirteen lakhs of rupees, will again come up before the Courts. Dr. P. D. Banerji, his son set up the will, which was contested by Mr. C. D. Banerji, another of his sons. The matter was referred to arbitration and the will was declared not genuine.

Dr. P. D. Banerji, it is alleged, without notice to his brother, obtained letters of administration. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appeared to-day before the Chief Justice to enter a caveat and seek revocation of the letters of administration.

His Lordship ordered that this and the connected cases should come up to-gether.—A. P.

FALSE PROPAGANDA AGAINST PARVATI SATYAGRAHA.

PUBLIC CAUTIONED.

POONA, Nov. 11. The Parvati Satyagraha Committee informs the public that attempts are being made to represent the Parvati Satyagraha as a struggle between Brahmin and Non-Brahmin. The truth is otherwise. It is a struggle between orthodox and progressive Hinduism. The Committee requests the public not to be deceived by false propaganda.—Free Press.

workers in U. P. during their incarceration, internment or suffering due to their participation in political struggle, for the emancipation of the country, and its membership is open to all who sympathise with the objects of the association, the minimum subscription of each member being Rs. 8 per annum. But in the case of those whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 600, one per cent of their income provided that maximum annual subscription will be Rs. 300 is to be paid. A board of nine members will manage the affairs of the Association, and the members will be elected every two years. The first Board will consist of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Chairman, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Choudhury Khaliquzzaman, Sriyut Sri Prakasa, Dr. K. Kallish Nath Katju (Treasurer) Syt. Mohanlal Sakseena, Syt. Nawal Keshore Bhartiya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi (Secretary).

The relief of the members of the Association shall be a first charge on the funds of the Association.—Free Press.

EAST AFRICA'S CALL FOR MRS. NAIDU.

To Preside Over Indian Congress.

HER PRESENCE AT HELM OF AFFAIRS IS ESSENTIAL.

BOMBAY, Nov. 11. In response to an urgent request from the East African Indian Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has agreed to preside over the forthcoming session of that Congress at Nairobi on the 7th December. Mrs. Naidu is sailing by the S.S. "Rhindala" on November 23.

As already reported, she had, under medical advice, to cancel a crowded programme drawn up for her tour in Andhra Desa, Berar and other parts of India which was to have extended up to the eve of the Lahore Congress. She

has, however, consented to preside over the East African Indian Congress in deference to the wishes of that Congress which has urged that in view of the critical situation there created by the Hilton Young Commission's report and Sir Samuel Wilson's report, her presence at the helm of affairs of that body is essential.

Mrs. Naidu once before occupied the same position in 1921 soon after the publication of the White Paper on Kenya.

She is expected to be back in Bombay by 21st December in time for the Lahore Congress.—A. P.

MINISTER JADHAV'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

Non-Brahmin Leaders Urge His Expulsion From Party.

POONA, Nov. 11. The Executive of the Bombay Non-Brahmin Party met last night at Jodhe Mansion and passed a resolution severely criticising the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President.

Mr. Jadhav was not present at the meeting. The chair was taken by Mr. Navis. The resolution ran:—"UNAUTHORISED PROPAGANDA? This Committee is of the opinion that this request of the President to Messrs. Jayalkar and Gupta to carry on propaganda on behalf of the Non-Brahmin Party in England is unauthorised and is an encroachment on the rights of the Committee. This Committee declares that as Messrs. Jayalkar and Gupta are not authorised by the party to work on their behalf in England the Party has nothing to do with their activities, and calls upon the President to make the position of the two gentlemen clear in the Indian and English Press and to withdraw forthwith the authority given by him as President to these two gentlemen.

The Committee deferred consideration of the question of sending a deputation to England till the next annual session of the Non-Brahmin Conference in January, 1930.

MR. JADHAV'S EXPULSION URGED. After the Committee rose a general meeting of the leaders of the Party was held, at which several speakers urged the expulsion of Mr. Jadhav from the Party.

Among other resolutions passed by the Executive Committee before it dispersed was one expressing satisfaction at Lord Irwin's declaration of policy and the support given to him by the Secretary of State. The resolution suggested that real well-wishers and representatives of the Non-Brahmin, "depressed" and untouchable classes should be invited to the Round Table Conference.

TORY DIE-HARDS CONDEMNED. Another resolution condemned the attitude of Lord Birkenhead, Lord Sydenham, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and others and declared if the Labour Government yielded to their threats there was certain to be grave discontent in India.—A. P.

LONDON ARMISTICE DAY SURPRISE.

2,000 Bus-drivers And Conductors Go On Lightning Strike.

THE CEREMONY AT THE CENOTAPH.

LONDON, Nov. 11. The King was absent to-day from the Cenotaph Service for the first time on the occasion of the commemoration of the Armistice Day, his place being taken by the Prince of Wales. The ceremony this year was notable for predominance of civilian over military and naval element and the presence of 320 holders of the Victoria Cross who had attended the dinner given to them by the Prince of Wales on the 9th. They headed the procession of ex-servicemen and ex-service women from Wellington Barracks to the Cenotaph. The pavements facing the Cenotaph were already crowded hours before Silence though the weather was raw and misty with the threat of rain. Everyone wore Flanders Poppy.—Reuter.

At Madras. MADRAS, Nov. 11. A solemn and impressive service was held this morning at St. George's Cathedral in commemoration of the Armistice Day. The Archdeacon of Madras conducted the service and the Bishop of Madras preached the Sermon. There was a distinguished congregation including His Excellency the Acting Governor and Lady Marjoribanks. The Two Minutes Silence was observed throughout the city. The French Cruiser "Tourville" now in the Madras Harbour, fired a salute.—A. P.

At Karachi.

KARACHI, Nov. 11. The Armistice Day was solemnly observed here this morning. A large crowd of civilians and members of the Army, Navy and Air Force which had gathered for the occasion observed the two minutes silence impressively. This was followed by the placing of a large number of wreaths in the Cenotaph and the marchpast of the forces.—A. P.

Bus-drivers And Conductors On Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 11. Difficulties of coping with the Armistice Day Traffic were increased this morning owing to the lightning strike of the London bus drivers and conductors on fifteen City and West-end routes. Two thousand men being out. It is believed that the trouble was a conductor in respect of his conduct outside the company's employment was the cause of the stoppage.—Reuter.

MAHATMA IN KASGANJ.

Municipal Address And Public Purse.

LADIES PRESENT ORNAMENTS TO FUND.

KASGANJ, Nov. 11. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Kasganj on 9th instant and addressed a public meeting. The Municipal Board presented an address of welcome and the public presented him a purse. Mahatma in a short speech exhorted the audience to wear pure Khadi, follow Congress constructive programme and to enlist themselves as its members. The Municipal address and the yarn garland of over 100 counts spun by Lala Shankarlal were auctioned for Rs. 325 and Rs. 11 and were purchased by Kunwar Madhosingh and the Parchunt Sabha respectively.

Mahatma then motored to the ladies' meeting where they contributed some cases and ornaments. Mrs. Madhosingh presen-

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

FORWARD BUSINESS IN COTTON.

Gradual Decline On All World Exchanges.

VIOLATION OF LIVERPOOL ASSOCIATION'S RULES BY ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Duty Of The Board.

Forward business in Cotton is gradually declining on all Cotton exchanges of the world. Many new changes are often adopted in dealings and members of the East India Cotton Association are now admitted as associate members of the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association. It is a notorious fact that not a few members of the East India Association are said to be acting against its own rules and regulations many a times. Under present rules, a member is required to charge a commission of 1/2 per cent. for buying and selling. There are not a few cases where smaller commissions are charged.

DUTY OF THE BOARD.

The Board of the E. I. C. A. seems to have taken no active steps for the carrying out of the rule regarding commission and as a matter of fact this rule is more or less a dead letter. Under such a state of affairs, it becomes the duty of the Board to enforce

its rules and see that every member, great or small, acts strictly in accordance with the rules. Nevertheless, the actual state is something else and different rates of commissions are charged. DEFAULTERS TO BE STRUCK OFF.

It is alleged that some members of the East India Cotton Association who are admitted as members of the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association, have violated the rule in connection with commissions charged to clients. The Board of the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association is, it is understood, seriously considering this point and it will not be surprising if some of the members are deprived of the benefit of their associate membership of the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association. The action which the Board of the E. I. C. A. takes in this case will show many to the Board of the E. I. C. A. how they should deal in such cases.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 11. The share market was closed today for forward business on account of clearing. Business on cash was done as under—
Amritsar Faidi 114-0-0
Tapi Rails 650-0-0
Imperial Bank 1372-3-0
Baroda Bank 700-0-0
Andhra Valley Ord. 700-0-0
Tram Pref. 64-12-0
Scindia 11/1, 11/10
Tata Steel Second Pref 51/12, 51/8.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
Wheat January 7-5-9
Wheat May 7-9-3
Linseed July 12-1-9
Groundnuts July 4-8-0
Teelseed July 11-3-0
Rapeseed March 10-14-0
Gram Panjab April 40-0-0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
Ready Ready.
Red leafy Average.
New Old
Bengal Superfine 225
Bengal Fine 220 195
Bengal F.G. 215 185
Sindh-Punjab Fine 220
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 220
Wardha-Hingst Fine 290 250
Nagpur Savner Fine 220
Yemmal Fine 220 245
Arvi Fine 220 245
Amraoti Fine 275 235
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 275 230
Mulkapur Fine 270 210
Khardeh Fine 265 210
Muthia Fine 190
Muthia F.G. 170
Nanded/Purna F.G. 235
G.S. 230
Purna F.G.G.S. 230
Farbhani/Sailu F.G. 230
G.S. 230
Indore/Ujjain Fine 265
Surat Fine 225
Surat Fine 225
Broach Fine 225
Broach Fine 225
Broach F.G. 225
Western M.G. 225
Cambodia 225
Mirai/Sangli 305
Compta Good 295
Jinja 415
Busoga 420

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales. 9-11-29
This year.
Khandesh 1 5,700
Central India 11,000
Hansi and Nag 88 7,651
Hyderabad-Gaorani 1,393
Berar 1,206 28,425
Central Provinces 590 8,914
Total Oomras 1,945 63,792
Dhders 5,558
N.-W. Provinces 439 23,492
Rajputana 50 3,003
Sindh-Punjab 5,439
Broach 163 5,060
Compta & Dharwar 27,850
Western-Northern 9 8,808
Cocanada 100
Tinnevely & Cambodit 45 3,681
Persian 90
American 130 1,180
Egyptian & African 16,277
Cornilla, Burma & other 65
Total 2,781 164,488

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
In full-pressed Bales. 9-11-29
1st Sept. to 7th Nov.
This year.
Europe 1,052 141,788
Japan & China 2,383 133,538
Coast Ports 2,656
Up-country by Rail 17,933
Adm. in harbour for Europe 10,202
China and Japan 3,485 306,117

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK PRICES DECLINE 11 TO 9 POINTS.

LOWER LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
On Saturday the New York Cotton Future's Market opened at a decline of 4 points and improved 2 points but again declined on absence of buying and lower Liverpool cables. The range was 9 points and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 17.50.

The New Orleans Cotton Future's Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 17.10c.

U. S. Port Receipts amounted to 55,000 bales and exports were 10,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Future's Market opened steady at a rise of 6 to 8 points but declined on long liquidation owing to the prevalence of bearish feeling. The Market closed weak at a rise of 3 points for near months and 5 points for distant deliveries. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points to 5.59 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Future's Market was quiet and closed at a rise of 3 to 1 points. Sakellari's Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 14.95d.

Empire Cotton Future's Session was rather steady and closed at a rise of 3 points with January 9.18 and March 9.28.

Confidence in higher prices at the moment seems impaired and even at present level demand is not sufficient to care of offerings. Even the peak of the heavy movement is over and trade having entered at higher rates, have now thought it advisable to stop buying. The market at present is under the influence of uncertain financial situation and heavy decline in Wall Street. Every commodity has suffered a decline and the action of the cotton market is not impressive. As a matter of fact there are many who hold bearish views even at present level. Thus under such conditions we see nothing more than a natural reaction due to oversold condition of the market. We believe present prices are low but unless there comes investment buying, we think chances do not favour for any sustained improvement in prices and prefer saiping operations.

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PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
Wheat 2,354 cwt.
Linseed 2,305 cwt.
Rape Rai & Mustard-seeds 291 cwt.
Gingellyseeds 593 cwt.
Poppyseeds 87 cwt.
Groundnuts 11,235 cwt.
Castor seeds 166 cwt.
Rice 1,442 cwt.
Myrabollams 606 cwt.
Cottonseeds 4,192 cwt.
Gram 902 cwt.
Jowar 601 cwt.
Maize 89 cwt.
Bajree 1,297 cwt.
Coal 37 Tons.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
Bengal D.J. 216
Bengal March 223
Broach A.M. 321
Umra D.J. 276
Oomra March 280.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
Bengal 225 221 213
Sind 227 223 218
Punjab 222 218 213
Rajputana 225 221 219

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
100 Bombay & Co. Arvi 217
100 Do. Wardha 235
100 Do. Jaina 235
100 P R Vakharia Gadga 295
200 Do. Upland 292,294
100 Dawn Mill Vijaynagar 185
100 Do. Hansi 190
100 Japan T & Co. Ujjain 250
100 Patel Cor. & Co. Khandesh 240
100 Currimbhai, Upland 265
100 Birla Bros. Amraoti 226
100 Toyo Mankwa Nagar 226
100 Mithubhai Nathoo Hathes 223

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
Castor seed May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/11/6. Highest 45/13. Lowest 45/10. Closing Rs. 48/11/6.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 51/15. Lowest Rs. 51/14/6. Closing Rs. 52/1.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Nov. 11.

The Central Arabian Sea depression is apparently centered this morning within one hundred miles of latitude fourteen degrees north longitude sixty degrees east. Northeast monsoon has strengthened in South Bay of Bengal. Scattered falls of rain are reported from Burma, Baluchistan and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point three inches; Diamond Island a half; Lashio and Pami a quarter each; and Pamban and Nagaapatam a half each.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in South of the Peninsula and Upper Burma and along the Frontier.—A.P.

Bombay Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

The local market opened at Rs. 320/12 for Broach A.M. delivery and ruled quiet on long liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were easy and prices declined further. The sentiment in the local market continue bearish and there was heavy selling by option dealers which depressed prices to Rs. 316/14. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A.M. 317.
Oomra D.J. 270.
Oomra March 275/12.
Bengal D.J. 213.
Bengal March 219/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales. 1929-30 1928-29.
Receipts to date 4775000 4684000
Exports to date 56000 60000
9-11-29 2294000 2713000
Stock at Ports 2383000 2161000
Stock at Interior 1348000 1051000
Towns 8-11-29 682000 562000
Stock at Liverpool 5339000 4955000
Visible Supply 7871000 6814000
Quantity in sight 8-11-29

Pilgrim Special To Dwarka.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL VENTURE OF B. B. & C. I. RY.

A Pilgrim special train carrying 328 passengers has been arranged to run by the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Stations Sikar, Nagardhar, Dundlod and Jhunjhunu to the Sawai Madhopur Jhunjhunu Section of that Railway in the middle of October. The Special Train was destined to visit three pilgrim centres viz. Nahadwara, Dwarka and Pushkar.

The Train arrived at Dwarka on the 23rd and returned to Rajkot on the 27th instant. All pilgrims were Marwaris who are frequent visitors of Dwarka. The concessional third class fare for the whole pilgrimage was Rs. 23-4-0. The train was in charge of two conductors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and they were supplemented by two more over the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway to look to the comforts and convenience of the pilgrims at Dwarka and Bekt Sankhodhar (Okha Port). The passengers were given more facilities than are usually given to the ordinary passengers. The train was accompanied by an adequate staff consisting of conductors, watchmen, watermen with drums, caterers with catering stores, Electric staff, etc.

In order to develop and cultivate this sort of taste on the part of the travellers. Railways now-a-days give special facilities disregarding the reduced rate they are allowed in such cases.

Dwarka is an ancient pilgrim centre and those who have travelled in old cart route days are astonished to see the present day facilities which are also being increased day by day, being extended to them. In pre-rail days the journey from Jamnagar to Dwarka—a distance of 86 miles—was covered by means of country carts which entailed too many hardships. Since then this centre is connected by Railway and to add to that the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway are advising and improving means calculated to increase that facilities of travel to this place of pilgrimage.

SANATAN DHARMA ORPHAN-AGE DELHI.

JAGATGURUS APPEAL FOR HELP.

Swami Bhartiya Krishna Tirath Jagatguru Shankracharya, Shri Govardhan Math, Puri, writes:—
"We are intensely delighted with the splendid work which is being carried on on Sanatan Dharma lines in the Canadian Dharma Orphanage, Churialwal, Delhi. The arrangements are eminently satisfactory (so far as they go) in respect of moral and religious training, industrial education (including departments of instrumental music, weaving, carpentry, wicker work and so on) thereby orphans of different classes are being enabled to lead happy and useful lives on right Sanatan lines. The Secretary, 'Chiranjiva' Gurditta Mai Bhandari and the other members of the Managing Committee are looking after the Institution with intense zeal and evince paternal interest in the welfare of the inmates; but it is obvious that their work is handicapped by the lack of funds commensurate with the character, quality and quantity of the work. And, as the precarious financial basis of the institution—a few regular subscriptions and some occasional donations—cannot ensure the safe and smooth carrying on of this philanthropic work on permanent lines, we think it most desirable that a Permanent Fund should be raised speedily for placing the Institution on a stable basis. We fervently trust the charitable minded Sanatan Dharma public in particular, and all generous minded persons in general, will set to work to help the Orphanage get all possible help, material and moral for this purpose."

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

B.C. RATE—

T. T. 15 13/16.

D. D. 15 27/32.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 20th Nov.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 21st/30th.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Cash.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32.

Near.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4.

Two Months.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32.

15th Nov./13th.

Banks Buying 5/16 20/27 Dec.

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 15/16.

JANUARY.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T. T. 276 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. 276.

Banks Buying T. T. 274-1/2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling T. T. 134 1/2.

Banks Buying D D 932.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T. T. 134 3/4.

Banks Buying 60 Days 132.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 120 1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 151 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.

CROSS RATE—

New York 4.87 13/16 9th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/2 3/4 11th inst.

Japan/London 1/11 15/16 9th inst.

London/Paris 123.85 9th inst.

London/Belgium 34.85 9th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.17 9th inst.

London/Italy 93.15 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.

Gold 2.4411 1/2 8th instant.

2.4411 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 22 5/8 8th inst.

22 9/16 9th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 7/8 8th inst.

22 13/16 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready 49 5/8 8th inst.

49 5/8 9th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 13/16 per cent.

8th inst. 5 23/32 per cent.

9th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 27/32 per cent.

8th inst. 5 23/32 per cent.

9th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money—Inter Bank Ball 1 3/4 per cent.

Nominal 3 mos 3 1/2 per cent.

6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent.

12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone—Quiet.

Tone of Silver—Quiet. China inclined to sell. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-1-0.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1930-70 Rs. 77/3.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/12.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 97/2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-50 Rs. 98/3.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/1.

5 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2.

4 per cent Fort Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 83/7.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates. 20th November settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-15-6. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/0/6.

Tone of Market—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

3 Months Discounts 5 23/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 5 23/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 6 per cent.

Call Money 2 per cent.

One Month 3 per cent.

Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Six Months 5 per cent.

Twelve Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.

Substantially Lower Supply.

The demand has been very quiet in the past week, especially for old crop Plate seed for shipment, and this inactivity has had its effect on Argentine markets where a decline of over 11 per ton has taken place for old crop positions. This severe decline on the Argentine markets has been fully reflected on the markets in this country, and yesterday's shippers came out pressing sellers of old crop for shipment, reducing their asking price 11 per ton, making a net decline of 30 per ton since Thursday a week ago. Even at the reduced price, buyers remained extremely reserved. Indian seed has been very steadily held and new crop Argentine seed also has been comparatively steady, being about 5 per ton lower on the week. Our Holland correspondent reports that business in Plate seed is practically at a standstill, what little demand there is being for passage lots, and this describes exactly the position on our markets. Some trade has been done on the Continent in Indian and European seed, but sellers of European seed are now more reserved. As already said, the demand has been small and consequently few sales have been reported, including an afloat parcel to Hull at £21 12/6 and Bold Bombay, October/November shipment to the United Kingdom/Continent at £24 3/9 per ton. North American markets ruled easy on most days, but closed steady, although quotations are 2-1/4c. to 7-1/2c. per bushel lower on the week.

The supply position is becoming more and more acute, for not only are the floating quantities from Argentina and India small in comparison with this time a year ago, but it now transpires that the amount of Argentine Linseed estimated to be available for export from this crop is substantially less than hitherto calculated. Our agent cabling last evening says that according to reliable figures supplied by the railways and his own agents the quantity of seed remaining in the country for export on September 30th was 150,000 tons, and if we deduct therefrom the shipments made in the interim, there now remain 110,000 to 120,000 tons to supply the needs of importing countries until the new crop is ready which, under favourable weather conditions, can be expected about the second or third week in December. There are eight weeks to run till mid-December, therefore it is evident that even at the present rate of shipments Argentina will have cleared out her entire surplus, as now estimated, by the time the new crop commences to move. The question now to be determined is how much of the remaining Argentine supply will be bought by the United States. We venture to think that at least 50,000 to 60,000 tons will be bought, and this means that the supply left for the needs of Europe will be very light, of course, India has still a surplus for export, but we imagine that this supply also cannot be of much importance, whilst there are indications that European seed is in smaller compass. Under the circumstances it is easy to foresee that supplies in importers' and exporters' hands will be very light by the time the new Argentine crop commences to move, and it seems highly probable that the first deliveries of new crop will be eagerly sought after by many buyers.

American advices continue to report heavy receipts at primary markets, which presumably are due to the high prices now being obtained, and one authority estimates that already 50 per cent. of the crop has been marketed. Stocks of oil in crushers' hands are small, and the oil is moved out as fast as it is produced.

Crop news this week has been generally favourable. In Argentina the weather is fine and warm, and the crop is now making satisfactory progress, but further rain will be necessary soon in some parts. We note that the Anglo-South American Bank estimates the probable output to be 30 per cent. less than last year, which points to a crop of 1,300,000 tons against 2,100,000 tons last year of which 200,000 are needed for home needs. Indian reports are satisfactory, as most provinces have had fair to good rain, which has enabled farmers to make progress with sowing operations. Shipments this week from Argentina are moderate, but Indian shipments show a sharp falling off. The combined total this week is 15,100 tons, of which 8,000 tons are for Europe. (Bromhall).

THE KHWAJA SAHIB FAIR AT AJMER.

AT AJMER.

Following the precedent instituted by the B. B. and C. I. Railway last year in the issue of cheap return tickets to those desirous of attending The Urs Fair of the Khwaja Sahib at Ajmer, the railway are repeating the concessions this year on

SHIPPING.

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(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1929	ALL	
16 Nov.	Ranchi	16,650
23 "	Macedonia	11,120
30 "	Morea	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldora	10,963
14 "	Viceroy of India	19,649
21 "	Rawalpindi	16,611
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1930		
4 Jan.	Narkunda	16,672
11 "	Ranjana	10,902
18 "	Rajputana	16,598
25 "	Ranchi	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan	20,847
8 "	Morea	10,954
15 "	Mantua	10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India	19,600
1 Mar.	Maloja	20,837
8 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
15 "	Ranjana	10,902
22 "	Naldora	16,601
29 "	Narkunda	16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi	16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi	16,611
19 "	Morea (Extra)	10,946
26 "	Ranjana	10,902
3 May	Mantua	11,000
10 "	Narkunda	16,672
17 "	Viceroy of India	19,648
24 "	Rajputana	16,598
31 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
7 June	Mooltan	20,847
14 "	Morea	10,954
21 "	Comoria	15,132
28 "	Maloja	20,837
5 July	Ranjana	10,902

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
28th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
19th Dec.	Dumala	8,422
1930		
2nd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th "	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single Return	Return
Bombay to Plymouth.	A 264	£112
" " "	B 260	£105
" " "	C 256	£99

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929		
22nd Nov.	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th "	Mantua	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
17th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
31st "	Naldora	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
28th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranjana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
23rd "	Naldora	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—
To Fremantle .. £74
To Adelaide .. £76
To Melbourne .. £78
To Sydney .. £80
To Brisbane .. £82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney .. £100
Periods of availability 16 weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
13th Nov.	Bandra	Bandra via Veraval Mangrove Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
15th "	Vasna	Bombay via Karachi.
16th Nov.	Okhla	Karachi via Port-bunder Dwaraka and C. Mandvi.
18th "	Vita	Karachi via Port-bunder, P. Okha & C. Mandvi.
20th "	Khandalla	East & South Africa.
20th Dec.	Ellora	Mombassa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailing to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrab.
Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru	802	2 Nov	14 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	1100	10 Nov.	22 Nov.
Onagato Maru	891	16 Nov.	27 "
Hakozaki Maru	1050	23 "	30 "
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10400	27 "	11 Dec.
Tamba Maru	8845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru	8000	7 Dec.	20 Dec.
Tokura Maru	82	16 Dec.	30 "

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Katori Maru	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asato Maru	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong Kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	28000	27 Nov	4 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	11 Dec.	15 Dec.

Other are: Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	8th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Honolulu Maru	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinoh Maru	9th Dec.	21st "
Ganges Maru	25th Dec.	7th Jan.
Sumatra Maru	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to—
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Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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American Bankers:—The Irving Trust Company, New York.

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SHAW ON UNIVERSITIES.

Destroyers of Civilisation.

Mr. Bernard Shaw titled vigorously at university education when he opened recently a residential hostel which has been presented to the University College of the South-West by Lord Astor.
"There is nothing of which I am more deeply convinced," he said, "than that university education is destroying civilisation. It is that which for some centuries past has been making decent government and life for the people impossible. Yet there is one side of university life which one must recognise. There are two classes of men in this country who have good social manners—university men and sailors. Sailors' manners are far the better of the two because they have escaped the educational part of the business—(laughter)—but in their general social tone and very largely in their language the two classes may virtually be regarded as identical."

"It is evident that a university man by being at a university sustains the very gravest damage to his intellect. He comes out almost incapable of original thought. I have had to work a good deal with university men. When everything appears to be plane sailing you get up against chunks of something very much worse than ignorance in the university man's mind."

THE PROMISING SIDE.
Continuing, Mr. Shaw, comparing the intellectual capabilities of university men with those of sailors, asked why it was that the University man appeared to very great advantage in spite of 'this injury to his mind.' "The reason is that like sailors he has lived the communal life. Accordingly I do not want to abolish university life."

"Because I think the hostel side of it is the promising side I am here to open a hostel. If you had asked me to open a school I might have looked the door and thrown the key into the porch. There is a great deal in university teaching, largely on the technical side, which really cannot be seriously falsified. There is a great deal done with the best will in the world to form the characters of people in universities that is disastrous because our universities generally try to produce an unsocial type of character."

"When they overcome their first natural repugnance to the word 'university' they had to dream it might be possible to produce a perfectly genuine type of education. "The first thing to do is to decentralise education. Let no citizen of Plymouth or anywhere else be persuaded to send their sons to Oxford or Cambridge. The thing to do with these unvenerable institutions in spite of the beauty of their buildings, is to raze them to the ground and erect the foundations with salt. There are several public schools generally regarded as nurseries for Oxford and Cambridge, and they might share the same fate. If it is too much trouble to knock them down use them as asylums for the mentally defective. You must replace them by local universities."

Many of the local universities would lose the Oxford and Cambridge tone. Oxford and Cambridge may think that a defect but as a matter of fact it is one of the great qualities of the local universities—"The Manchester Guardian."

REPLIES TO MR. SHAW.

What is to be thought of Mr. Shaw's suggestion that the ancient colleges of Oxford and Cambridge should be razed to the ground and their place taken by local universities?
Men came away from Oxford and Cambridge incapable of original thought, said Mr. Shaw, in his speech at Plymouth the other day, with their minds full of something much worse than ignorance. Local universities might lack the "tone" upon which the older institutions prided themselves but they would be none the worse for that.

To the "Daily Herald" a number of prominent men—University men and others—gave their views on the subject. Several were regretably unwilling to take Mr. Shaw seriously. Professor Gilbert Murray in his home at Oxford toyed with the topic and then regretfully decided that he could say nothing for publication. "You see," he said, "it isn't a subject on which I can afford to make jokes."

Neither would Professor Harold Laski of London University do anything more than chuckle and remark: "It's just Mr. Shaw's little way, and I do not attach any importance to it."

Mr. John Strachey, M. P., so far as his own university was concerned supported Mr. Shaw's proposals for its destruction.

"My own experience at Oxford University," said Mr. Strachey, "would lead me to agree with Mr. Shaw's views."

"From all I have learned from acquaintances who went to Cambridge, the intellectual standards of that university are infinitely superior to those of Oxford—especially in the all important field of science."

Mr. J. P. Horrabin, M.P., pro-

tested that Oxford and Cambridge should not be singled out for a Shavian holocaust when most of the provincial universities are just as bad.

"Why only Oxford and Cambridge asked Mr. Horrabin. "Politically considered the universities are about the most backward of the backward areas: even the younger ones take their tone from Oxford and Cambridge, and that tone generally speaking is as definitely opposed to progress as anything the Labour Movement is up against."

"When London University, for instance returned a man like H. G. Wells at the bottom of the poll, it was a pretty severe comment on the political intelligence engendered by these institutions."

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher Warden of New College, Oxford, said: "Mr. Shaw is simply playing the fool, and his remarks are not worth serious comment. Lord Astor asked him to come and help at Plymouth and Mr. Shaw simply responded by recommending students to go to the Western University."

Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, laughed and said: "Splendid" but he would not say anything further except "It's too good to spoil."

In the opinion of Mr. J. W. Muir, secretary of the Workers' Educational Association, Mr. Shaw's speech was so sweeping as to defeat the object he probably had of calling attention to the defects of the universities. "Mr. Shaw himself usually takes the line," said Mr. Muir "that few people are capable of original thought whether they have been to a university or not. Then the majority of those who go to universities do so for the purpose of preparing for particular careers, most of which have not so far demanded original thought."

Broadening the machinery of control would improve the universities which now are far from being closely related to the life of the people.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

During the week ended October 26 there were 25 attacks and 10 deaths due to cholera against 87 and 28 in the preceding week. East Khandesh returned 10 attacks and 3 deaths against 43 and 14 in the previous week; West Khandesh 8 attacks and 3 deaths against 19-4; Nasik 5 attacks and 3 deaths against 25-10 and Ahmednagar 2 attacks and one death against no attacks and no deaths.

In Sind the total number of cases during the week was 220 and deaths 171 against 176-117 in the preceding week. The total number of villages which returned cases was 44 against 41 in the previous week. Of these 16 were newly affected. Karachi District returned 140 attacks and 111 deaths against 141-92; Hyderabad 7 attacks and 3 deaths against 3-3; Sukkur 12 attacks and 12 deaths against 11-8; Nawabshah 61 attacks and 45 deaths against 21-14. There were no cases or deaths in Larkhana.

No town circle has cases of cholera to report during this week. Somthane BK village in Shegaon taluka of Ahmednagar District is newly affected. The Mamlatdar of the taluka took necessary steps to prevent the further spread and he has been asked to give the source of infection.

In Sind 9 cases were treated with Dr. Tomb's Mixture and 550 persons were inoculated bringing the total of inoculation to 117,321.

PLAGUE:—In the Presidency proper there were in all 1,368 attacks of plague and 798 deaths 1,313 and 817 in the previous week. The number of villages which returned cases was 211 against 197 in the previous week. Twenty-nine of the former were newly affected villages. The returns by Districts were as follows:—Poona 20 attacks and 12 deaths against 7-12 in the previous week; Sholapur 73 attacks and 71 deaths against 108-65; Satara 262 attacks and 176 deaths against 388-254; Ratnagiri 3 attacks and 1 death against nil; Belgaum 496 attacks and 271 deaths against 255-137; Dhawar 351 attacks and 188 deaths against 369-224; Bijapur 24 attacks and 18 deaths against 10-5; Kanara 2 attacks and 1 death against 2 attacks and no deaths; West Khandesh one attack and 1 death against no cases and no deaths and Nasik 136 attacks and 59 deaths against 171-120.

The figures for the towns during the week are:—Belgaum town 194, Sankeshwar 944, Hubli town 861, Gadag town 36, Navalgund 1,279 and Bagalkot 1,028 giving a total of 4,342.

MALARIA:—During the week the Medical Officers on Malaria duty in Sind visited 105 villages and treated 5,267 patients—4,183 for malaria and 1,084 for other complaints. They examined 933 persons for spleens and found 374 with enlarged spleens, giving a spleen rate of 40 per cent. The following agencies were supplied with quinine for free distribution:—Collector of Hyderabad 80,000 tablets; Medical Officer, Municipal Male Dispensary, Sukkur 5,000.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

TYPIST WANTED.—Pay Rs. 90/- P. M. for Graduate. Rs. 50/- P. M. for matriculate. Short-hand a recommendation. (Sd.) P. M. STEWART, Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Bldg. Opposite Colaba Railway Station.

A

33094

WANTED.—10 PRACTISING LAWYERS to work in spare hours for a publishing house. Only candidates capable of furnishing practical proof of their ability in book writing need apply. to Box No. 2382, Adv. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.'

A

R1981

WANTED—UNDERWRITERS AND AGENTS on decent Commission to sell Shares of a newly started Life Insurance Company. Strong Board of Directors comprising of businessmen of vast experience. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS' AGENCY, 7, Mission Row, "B" Block, Calcutta.

A

R1998

WANTED SHARP—AGENTS, to work from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/- and Rs. 75/- per mensem. State your qualifications, Capacity and Reference. Wanted only to work the Baroda Native States. Write to or see personally. Agent: C. D. MEGHA, the Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd. (Madras). Near Lehnapura Fire Brigade, BARODA.

A

R1998

WANTED.—Influential REPRESENTATIVES for a long established life Assurance Company for Bombay City and in all principal taluqs of Khandesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra on liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, references and turn-over of business to Box No. 2387, Adv. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.'

A

33070

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—RAJPUT BRIDE, preferably widow for a widower. Gazetted Officer. Full particulars from SINGH & Co., Post Master, Lucknow.

A

33081

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteract, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelope to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.

(F)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications, are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1929, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1929.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election, under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. H. P. Mody who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election, under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th November, 1929, to the 14th December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NAPOTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 29th October, 1929.

33098

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. LAKHMIDAS ODAVJI and PURSHOTTAM GOVINDJI, who were carrying on business in Colour, Asafoetida, Camphor and spices in Bombay at Vadgadi, Mandvi, and at Madras and Madras and at other places under the name and style of Gopalji Champshi and Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986 and as Mr. Lakhmidas Odhavji retired from the said partnership as and from that date. The said Purshottam Govindji has been carrying on the said business as and from the 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986 on his own account and his own risk under the same name and style of Gopalji Champshi and Co. at the same respective places. The said Mr. Purshottam Govindji will recover outstandings and will pay all debts and liabilities due by the said firm of Gopalji Champshi and Co., both before and after the said 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986. The said Mr. Lakhmidas Odhavji will not be responsible or liable to any person in any way in respect thereof.

PURSHOTTAM GOVINDJI,

LAKHMIDAS ODAVJI.

R1990

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY that the allotment receipt No. 1598 of the Shares Nos. 155117 to 155137, allotment letter No. 2556 and application receipt No. 2556 of the Vulcan Insurance Co., standing in the name of Gamanlal Nagindas Mehta, deceased, are LOST or MISLAID. If any person has any claim over the above mentioned documents, he should notify the same to the Company, at its Registered Office at Fort, Esplanade Road, within a month from this date; otherwise the share certificates concerning the above shares will be issued to the undersigned. DEHRAJAL NAGINDAS MEHTA. R1994

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1930.

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1930 and should be sent in to the Registrar in the prescribed forms so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1929. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE 2ND DECEMBER WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar. There are two kinds of the form of application, viz., (a) for the Matriculation Examination, and (b) for Examinations other than the Matriculation. Candidates should state in their requisitions for forms whether they desire to be supplied with a form of application in regard to the Matriculation Examination or for Examinations other than the Matriculation or for both.

3. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar,
Bombay, 6th November, 1929.

33077

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VITHALDAS MANCHHARAM PAKVASA also known as V. M. Pakvasa. Vithaldas M. Pakvasa, also spelt as Vithaldas Mancharam Pakvasa, late of Bombay, Banis Hindu Inhabitant, retired Chief Judge, Bhavnagar State. Deceased.

(1) Bai MANIGOWRI alias MANI, widow of the said deceased Vithaldas Mancharam Pakvasa, of Bombay, Banis Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khatar Gully, without the Fort, Executrix named in the Will of the above-named deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice, Bombay, this Thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary, And Senior Master.

E. FAHEY, The 30th day of October, 1929. Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

33096

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil thereto of DEVKARAN MULJI SANGHAVI, originally of Sorath Vanthai but recently of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, landlord and merchant, a widower. Deceased.

(1) MANILAL KALIANJI of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Chappatty outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) HIRALAL AMRATILAL BHAVNAGARWALLA, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street outside the Fort of Bombay. (3) MOTICHAND GIRDHARLAL KAPADIA, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honourable Court, residing at Princess Street outside the Fort of Bombay. (4) BHAICHAND AMULAKH VIMAWALLA, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, Insurance Agent, residing at Dadseyth Agiary, Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. (5) LAKHMICHAND SOMCHAND SANGHAVI, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mangaldas Road outside the Fort of Bombay. (6) HEMCHAND AMULAKH VIMAWALLA, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, Insurance Agent, residing at Dadseyth Agiary, Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (7) GOCULDAS MULJI, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Ghatkoper, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors named in the last Will of the above-named Devkaran Mulji. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

The 5th day of November, 1929. Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Petitioner's Attorneys.

330987

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Meadows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Sale of a valuable property at Frere Road, Modykhana, opp. G. P. O. Fort, on TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vussonji Kallanj Uka, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Erachshaw Dossabhai Harver, the mortgagor.—All that piece of Port Trust leasehold land admeasuring about 497-7/9 sq. yds. with a dwelling house thereon situate at Frere Road, Modykhana, bearing New Survey No. 8480, Cadastral Survey No. 59/1187, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2854 (1) and Street No. 123.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 & 10 P.M.

CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
The heart of New York Laid Bare
in this Amazing Drama

"BROADWAY"
100% Talking, Singing and Dancing
UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The loveliest woman in the world
VILMA BANKY

THE AWAKENING

WALTER BYRON

To her it was Life, Love and Happiness: to him, a Game.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Presents

MANON LESCAUT

Booking at Rose & Co.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.



POPPIES OF FLANDERS

A story of beautiful memories and a noble heritage
With FULL MILITARY BAND.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th October 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 3rd December next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazzandari tenure land (the Fazzandar whereof is Borah Samsuddin Tyabally) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Abdul Rehman Street, admeasuring about 129 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2086, Cadastral Survey No. 569 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 42, Street Nos. 173-175 and bounded on the East by a sweep-er's passage, on the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Chhotai Javerdas and on the South by the property formerly of Allibhoy Esmailee but now of Abdulkader Amirudin and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOWING
SUCCESS
OF
OPENING
PROGRAMME
AT THE

RIALTO

(Bombay's New Cinema, Lamington Road.)

AUDIENCE AMAZED AND THRILLED!

The Magnificent Picture



Tiffany-Stahl Production.

A HEART GRIPPING AND SOUL-STIRRING ROMANCE
FEATURING

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR. AND
JOBYNA RALSTON

VIVID—VITAL—GRIPPING—TENSE—SENSATIONAL!

SEE IT TO-NIGHT

Or the rest of the week at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

Prices of Admission:—Re. 1-12; Re. 1-2;
As. 14; As. 7; As. 3.

BIGGER & BETTER THAN BEFORE



SEE

OUR SEVEN LATEST FEATURE SENSATIONS

1 AIR-O-PLANE SWING. 4 GIANT WHEEL.
2 CHAIR-O-PLANE SWING. 5 HOME OF ZIKHALI.
3 MOUNTAIN SLIDE. 6 AMERICAN VARIETY SHOW.

7 CIRCUS SIDE SHOWS Etc.

AND

BE CHEERFUL!

Location Gwalia Tank

Entrance: Anns. 2 only. Other Shows Extra.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN NURSE CASE.

Defence Witness Admits Inaccuracy Of His Statement.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S VIEWS ON DIPLOMA.

More defence witnesses were examined on Monday, when the hearing of the Nurse case was resumed this morning before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

In this case Ramabai, a nurse aged 30 claimed maintenance from Dr. C. S. Thacker, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, for her two children, alleged to be born by the respondent.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, with Mr. Manekshaw appeared for the complainant, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the respondent.

Dr. Haldevnekar, was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, when the hearing of the case was resumed this morning.

Mr. Nariman, addressing the witness said that he had sworn and said when cross-examined on Saturday last that since 1914, he had not seen the diploma shown to him before November 9. Mr. Nariman said that he was given 2 chances to correct the statement and asked him whether he would still stick to his statement.

Witness said that he wanted to modify the statement and said that his previous statement was not correct. It was not true that he saw the diploma for the first time only on November 9, since 1914. It was also not true that he had not seen Dr. Popat before November 9 and explained his mistake by saying that "in Court" he meant when the Court was sitting.

MADE INCORRECT STATEMENTS

Mr. Nariman: So you made an incorrect statement on oath though given two chances before?—Yes, my statement was incorrect.

Mr. Nariman: Why did you make this incorrect statement?—I misunderstood. By "in Court" I mean when the Court is actually sitting.

Mr. Nariman: How do you explain your statement that you had not seen Dr. Popat at all?—It is an incorrect statement.

Mr. Nariman: Why did you make that incorrect statement, when did you find out these mistakes?—After I left the Court, and went home I sat in my chair and pondered over all these and came to know that I was making incorrect statements. (Laughter.)

Magistrate: If by Court you meant, Court sitting how did you know that you made an incorrect statement?

Witness: Some visitor suggested I have made incorrect statement. (Laughter.)

Witness could not say the visitor's name. The visitor went to his house, questioned him regarding the evidence that he had given.

Mr. Nariman: You must confess that you have made a false statement?

COULD NOT REMEMBER.

Dr. L. N. Purohit, L.M.S., the next defence witness examined by Mr. Kanuga, stated that he was one of the teachers at the Ayurvedic Vidyalaya of Dr. Popat. He was teaching midwifery, gynaecology, etc.

Mr. Kanuga:—Who were your pupils? I am sorry I can't say. He used to deliver lectures to the female pupils. He could not say exactly the years when he was a teacher. It might be in 1911 or 1912, or 1914 and 1915. He could not remember having seen Ramabai, the complainant in his classes. Witness was then shown a diploma and he said that the signature contained in the same was his.

Mr. Nariman:—Can you give me the names of any of your pupils?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Name some?—I think I can.

Mr. Nariman:—No use of your thinking. Say if you can.

Witness could only give out the name of one pupil named Sitabai, but was not able to say in what year.

Questioned by the Court, witness said he could not give out the names of any other pupils.

Witness replying to Mr. Nariman, stated that he could not remember in what year he was a teacher.

Witness further replying to Mr. Nariman said "I can't remember all these things."

Mr. Nariman:—I quite appreciate your difficulty, doctor. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nariman:—Have you got a very strong memory for faces?—No.

Witness could not swear and say whether the complainant was one of his pupils.

Mr. Nariman:—Are you an "idle man or busy man"? I am both. (Laughter.)

Witness said that he was surprised to get a summons in the case. Witness admitted that the real ad to his memory in the case was the muster roll shown to him by Dr. Popat's son, after he had received the summons.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

J. C. Tarapore, a photographic specialist, the next witness, said that he had a photographic studio at Kalbadevi Road. He had made

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

WEDNESDAY, November 13. Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 14. Second L.L.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.
Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-40 p.m. (S. T.)

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.
A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

B. C. PAL'S LECTURE.
Babu Bepin Chandra Pal of Bengal will deliver a lecture on "The hundred years of modern India Regions" to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the Parthana Mandir Hall. All are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The outward P and O mail steamer "Tajpura" with mails from London of 7th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 9th instant. The homeward P and O mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

ENGLISH MAILS.
The outward P and O mail steamer "Mora" with the mails from London of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 8-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

JAMNAGAR JIARA.
Under the auspices of the Jamnagar Praja Mandal (Bombay) a public meeting will be held at Hira Baug to-day at 8 p.m. under the presidency of Sheth Vithaldas Amador Govindji. The report of the Jamnagar Jiara Inquiry Committee will be proposed for adoption and the Committee thanked for its troubles. All taking interest in the affairs of Native States are cordially invited.

NUTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA.
Indore Maharani's Presents To Talented Actresses.

The Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya of Poona, conducted by Mrs. Hiralal Barodkar and assisted by her brother and sisters are entertaining Bombay public with their popular plays.

Last night the house was crowded to its utmost capacity to witness their popular play "Saubhadra" which was the 9th performance of the Company had repeated. Popularity of the Company is mainly due to female actresses. The parts played by Heros namely Prof. Suresh Babu and Savai Gandharva were beyond praise. Heroine Mrs. Hiralal Barodkar with her melodious voice kept the audience in spellbound whereas the role played by Mrs. Kamalambai who was charmingly dressed, conspicuously attractive. This unique occasion was graced by the presence of Maharajah Sahab of Indore, who took a keen interest in witnessing the performance throughout. Before her departure the Maharajah Sahab as a token of appreciation of the play's play, presented stais valued at Rs. 3,000.

MR. A. S. RAJAM DEAD.
A Brilliant Career Cut Short.

We regret to announce the untimely death of Mr. A. S. Rajam, Brother-in-Law of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Madanappalli Tuberculosis Sanatorium on Monday afternoon after a prolonged illness. Mr. Rajam had a brilliant university career in Madras and took prominent part in organising Students Conferences. He distinguished himself as an able journalist and was connected with various leading newspapers in India. He leaves behind him his wife and a son and a very large circle of friends to mourn his death which has cut short a life full of promise. Mr. Rajam was 34 years old at the time of his death.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
We have received from Messrs. Huntley and Palmers, Reading and London, two wall calendars for 1930 with a portrait of H. M. King George V.

G. I. P. RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Reluctance To Pay Full Rates.

OVER RUPEES 14 LACS IN ARREARS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee Suggests Cutting Off Of Water Supply.

At a Special Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner, made a brief statement on the budget estimates for 1930-31. Mr. Dalal referred to the dispute that existed between the Bombay Municipality and the G. I. P. Railway. The G. I. P. Railway, wished to pay taxes like any other Government department at the fixed rate of the municipality. The Commissioner assured the Standing Committee that both on the points of equity and law they were entitled to win their case and he hoped to recover Rs. 14 lakhs from the G. I. P. Railway which were in arrears.

MR. TAIRSEE'S SUGGESTION.
Mr. L. R. Tairsee suggested that the water supply to the G. I. P. Railway should be cut off as they do to any other private property.

The Committee adjourned till 4 p.m. to-day.

"LILAVATI SULOCHANA."

A Successful Performance.

The amateurs of the Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha, Bombay, who put on board "Lilavati Sulochana" in Hindi in aid of the South Indian Purse to Mahatma Gandhi, deserve to be congratulated on the splendid performance they gave at the Damodar Thackersey Hall on Sunday night before a record gathering. "The course of true love never did run smooth" is an old adage, and the truth of this saying is truly depicted in the plot. Lilavati and Sulochana are two sisters, daughters of the King of Hastinapur. Sridatta, the hero in the play, who is the son of Vasuradatta, the King of Panchala, has taken the vow of celibacy. Vasuradatta proposes marriage of his son with Sulochana, the younger princess of Hastinapur. Lilavati gets jealous and does not hesitate to take recourse to diabolical conduct and by intrigues and cunningly tries to get her fortune, but unhappy sister out of the way on the one hand and bdn the other with the love of Prince Sridatta who accidentally meets Sulochana in a forest, rescue her and later on falls passionately in love with her. Lilavati again tries to alienate Sridatta from Sulochana by deceitful means. All this however, proves futile. She dodges Sridatta's path but the latter spurs her on with utter contempt. Thus foiled in her attempts, she is stricken with remorse at her own conduct and makes a clean confession of it to the Prince who rushes out in time to save Sulochana from a horrible doom. Lilavati stabs herself and Sridatta and Sulochana are ultimately joined in happy wedlock.

It is but just to say that all the actors displayed uniform efficiency and the repeated encores they drew forth from the audience indicated its appreciation of the acting. Sridatta, Sulochana and Lilavati as well as Kamalakari, companion of the hero, and Vasuradatta deserve special mention.

However, much of the effect of South Indian amateur performances is lost by the unnecessary interspersal of songs which more often than not mar the beauty of the play at psychological moments. If the Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha will take the hint and curb their excessive attraction to such songs, the standard of their plays will be much enhanced. In the choice of plots also they will do well to select such plays as will depict life as it is, as the main function of amateur societies is recognised to be that of educationalists of society through the dramatic art.

ARMISTICE DAY AT CALCUTTA.

Calcutta celebrated the Armistice Day as usual in a solemn manner. The Governor attended the Cenotaph on the Maidan. Following a signal gun two minutes' silence was observed whereafter wreaths were placed on the Cenotaph by representatives of the British and Indian Associations. The valour of the 49th Bengal Regiment who laid down their lives for the defence of the realm and justice was recalled and prayers offered by Reverend Urquhart, the Vice-Chancellor, and Lalit Mohan Das at the College Square Cenotaph.—Free Press.

"STATESMANLIKE DECLARATION."

Support Of Council Of All India Muslim Federation.

At the meeting of the Council of All-India Muslim Federation held on Friday evening with Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin in the chair, the Council adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) The Council of the Federation offers the congratulations of the Muslim community to His Excellency the Viceroy on his Majesty's Government by announcing that the Dominion Status is the goal of British policy in this country. The Council is also pleased with the announcement of a Round Table Conference proposed to be held in London, by which it is proposed to associate Indian opinion with the reforms and to the leaders of all shades of opinion an opportunity to co-operate in formulating such a scheme.

The Council thinks that the Dominion Status could be successful if perfect equality and trust prevail among the members of the different communities.

WANTED REPRESENTATIVE LEADERS.

The Council fears that unless members representing different communities and different views were elected for the Round Table Conference, its ultimate success will be problematic and doubtful. It is not in favour of giving predominant representation to any one community. It is essential that the leaders selected for this Conference should be the representatives of associations of different communities and also exponents of the real views of those communities. The Council thinks that unless Muslim representatives are such as to expound the genuine views of that community the rights and demands of that community cannot be protected according to their requirements.

The Council takes this opportunity to appeal to the leaders of both—Hindu and Mahomedan—communities to take a just and reasonable view of the situation and to call a joint conference of the representatives of both to adjust the mutual relations and square up the slight differences existing in the two communities to show a united front at the London conference, before it meets in London. Such a course will prove beneficial to both the communities.

GUPTA PRAYAG.

(1) The Council of the Federation note with surprise the sudden outburst of agitation by the Hindu associations and particularly the Maha Sabhas using indignified and unbecoming language towards His Highness the Nawab Sahab of Junagad and his worthy and popular Minister. The Council finds that an ordinary dispute about a small strip of land regarding Gupta Prayag and the Mosque and its Cemetery has been magnified into a communal dispute. It has been so magnified when the Dewan Sahab has passed his order on the decision of an impartial committee of inquiry of which Captain Toole and a Hindu gentleman were members.

The Council hopes that the Minister and Nawab Sahab will disregard this spurious agitation when the Mahomedans have not received their just demands and rights at the hands of that inquiry committee in that dispute. The Council further urges the desirability of not altering that judicial decision without hearing the views of the Mahomedans of that place.

PROTEST AGAINST SARDAR ACT.

(2) The Council of the Federation records its emphatic protest against the passing of the Sardar Bill which is against the principles of Islamic Shariah. The Council requests His Excellency the Viceroy to veto the said bill so as to allay the Muslim apprehensions in India.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

Temple Entry Satyagraha At Poona.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made by the 'untouchable' Satyagraha volunteers yesterday, at Parvati Temple; but the doors being closed, they returned after waiting there for a short time.—A.P.

Hindu Temple In America.

The campaign sponsored by Mr. Hari Govil, the founder of the India Society of America, has begun to raise 25,000 dollars for buying a six-storey building on Riverside Drive as an "Indian Centre" where it is proposed to set aside one room for a Hindu temple to be transported from India.—Reuter.

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

(By "ESJIAAREN.")

COLAH SCORES AGAIN!
Only on Sunday last, I wrote about this player that he will have to be given a hundred good runs, if the bowlers and fielders are not all agog while he is at the crease and if they do not see that no mistake is made in fielding. I never thought for a moment that Colah would bear so much so very promptly and prove what a mighty run-getter he is. In the week-end trial match against the Muslims he scored this huge, total of 140 runs. Certainly his innings was not free from blemish and, as I have pointed out before, he has a hasty habit of making uppish strokes anywhere between slips and deep point. Barring this weakness, of which I am afraid he has not yet rid himself, his innings was a masterpiece of classic drives and of lofty hits beyond the border. When Colah learns to bring his left leg right across the wicket to make powerful cuts through the covers, his game will be a mighty duel between the wits of all the fine bowlers, manned by an able captain on one side and the huge run-getting abilities of this Parsi idol, on the other.

WISE FIELD-PLACING.
I was much impressed by the fielding tactics that D. Kapadia engaged on Saturday previous to last in the match against the Hindu Gymkhana. After the dismissal of Jai, for nearly forty minutes, pat-a-ball sort of game was continued without a single man being in the outfield and during that interval I think two or three wickets fell quite cheaply. One of them being that of Vijay Merchant, who paid the penalty of being unduly cautious. Before the new batsmen could open out, D. Kapadia at once closed in by bringing in a "sully" mid-off and a leg and off gully. Merchant returned a ball, pokily enough, and the "sully" mid-off brought off one of the simplest of catches. It was only Hari Mali who liveden matters by beginning the right way.

YOUNG KAZRANI.
I have seen this young Muslim player only twice before while having a knock at the wicket. He is a potential player with great future. Like Havewala (Jr.) he is a fast batsman, with perfect ease of action and fast bowling stuff has no terrors for him. He is, I am told, a really good fielder after the model of late Gulab Dasool and the Muslim Selection Committee will do well to think of him for the Big Match.

TO-MORROW: The Parsi Bowlers of to-day.
W. W. Oldfield, in an interview in the "Sydney Referee" says:—"The younger English batsmen are very good. But the English selectors did not persevere with them in the Tests, and the result is that a failure or two eliminated them. This makes it very difficult for the young one to win his way to the front. Thus we saw the older men like Hobbs, Sutcliffe, and Woolley taking honours in the closing Tests."

CRICKET GLEANINGS.
I consider that Duleepsinhji will find Australian wickets just made for him. He is very attractive with brilliant and fascinating strokes. I never saw his uncle, Ranjitsinhji, batting, but they tell me Duleep resembles that celebrated player.

"Duleep is coming out to Australia, and I would advise every lover of the game to see him at the wickets. He may not make runs every time. Even immortal Victor Trumper disappointed expectant crowds at times. But if Duleepsinhji gets set he will thrill our crowds. I think you will find him playing in the Tests against Australia next season."

"Killick is a left-hander, and a fine batsman. Crawley is also very good. These young batsmen possess good temperaments, and ought to be brought to the front. The proposal, which was widely taken up throughout the Transvaal, to present Mr. H. G. Deane, captain of the South African cricket team, with the title deeds of the house he is now occupying, have been strongly criticised by several prominent South African officials as savouring too much of professionalism. Among the people who hold this view are Mr. A. C. Webber, Chairman of the South African Cricket Union, and Colonel Morris, Chairman of the Western Province Cricket Union. The Orange Free State Cricket Union also condemned the proposed form of the gift. It is probable that a more suitable gift will be made as a token of the esteem in which Mr. Deane is held."

Playing for Toombul against Northern Suburbs in a grade match at Brisbane, R. K. Oxenham, the Queensland and Australian all-rounder took all ten wickets for 32 runs. Oxenham played for Australia in three Test matches against the last M. C. C. tourists.

Jack Hobbs has scored 53,302 runs at an average of a little over 50 runs per innings. The record is held by Dr. Grace who scored 54,896 runs. Hobbs, therefore, needs 1,594 runs to beat yet another of the G. O. M.'s wonderful records, and all being well he should do so next year.

Middlesex might have gone much closer to winning than they did had J. W. Hearn been perfectly fit and well throughout the season, and had Hendren averaged over 60, the least he might have been expected to do in such a season as this has proved to be. In any case, Middlesex might beat almost any other side at Lord's if they could get their full side together and that full side in full practice.

Kent have always been giant-slayers but they lose matches that they should win with apparently the same light-hearted enjoyment of the game as that with which they defeat their most redoubtable opponents. Gloucestershire and Sussex came out level in the end. Gloucestershire have been an unlucky side. The catches have gone to the wrong man too often and there was a run-out which Gloucester men will not forget for many years. The sympathy of the cricket public has been theirs this season as a team striving valiantly against adverse circumstance. Sussex, of course, have had great men in the past and two of the most popular players of the day, from the spectators' view, are K. D. S. Duleepsinhji, and Tate.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 11.
New York cotton prices opened 12 points down on earlier Liverpool cablegrams and registered a decline of 1 dollar per bale. The Federal Farm Board is striving hard to hold cotton prices. Weather continues unfavourable.

NEW YORK.

Previous closing rate 17.40
To-day's opening rate 17.28
Difference —.12
To-day's closing rate 17.21
Difference —.07

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.
Previous closing rate 9.31
To-day's opening rate 9.27
Difference —.04
To-day's closing rate 9.20
Difference —.07

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Rs. 3.16

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 11.
Silver ready 22 3 0
Lower 0 1 0
Silver forward 22 11 0
Lower 0 1 0
Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.
1st settlement 51 5 0
2nd settlement 51 6 0

ATTEMPT ON DUCE'S LIFE.

Several Arrests Made In Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 11.
A cable to the "Daily Chronicle" from Nice reveals a "well kept secret" an alleged attempt to assassinate Signor Mussolini on October 13. Accounts the details of which are somewhat conflicting from Rome, Turin and Milan agree that several bullets were fired. Many arrests have been made.—Reuter.

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1929.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL
FINANCE.

The Budget Estimates of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the year 1929 are not suggestive of a sound financial position of the Corporation. That is also the view of the Municipal Commissioner and he is already thinking of fresh sources of taxation. It is most regrettable that, at a time when the Corporation is expected to undertake new and urgent responsibilities like extended compulsory education and an intensive campaign against malaria, it should experience or be threatened with recurring deficits. The actual Budget figures for 1928-29 showed a deficit of 12 lakhs and the Revised estimates for 1929-30 show a deficit of 15 lakhs. The Budget Estimates for 1930-31 indeed provide for a nominal surplus of 8 lakhs, the estimated revenue and expenditure being respectively 347 and 339 lakhs. But the surplus is dependent upon the not certain payment of arrears due from the G. I. P. Railway to the extent of about 14 lakhs. But for this amount the surplus would be converted into a deficit of 6 lakhs. This is hardly a position on which the Corporation can be congratulated.

The reasons for the recurring deficits are fairly obvious. Expenditure has had to be steadily increased to cope with normally growing civic responsibilities. But owing to general trade depression in the city the revenue has not in recent years kept pace, with the growing expenditure. And a body long accustomed to pretty high standards of costs of management is somewhat shy of effecting drastic retrenchment. Loans have had to be raised for various developmental purposes and the debt charges have steadily increased. These charges are likely to be heavier in the future as a loan has to be raised for the Sewerage in the North and probably another for the improvement of the water supply. Then the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust will involve added responsibilities. The situation is thus, in the words of the Commissioner himself, "one which calls for the exercise of the greatest caution and conservatism in the incurring of expenditure under all heads, if the tax-payer is to be saved from a heavy additional burden."

With this sentiment we whole-

heartedly agree. But is the greatest caution exercised in incurring expenditure "under all heads"? The Commissioner states: "This caution is being exercised but there is room for greater economy. In the expenditure of the School Committee." We are not sure that the School Committee is the only body that needs to be called upon to exercise greater economy. And primary education is nearly the last department that should come under the retrenchment axe. We have to stress the need for economy under all heads especially because the Commissioner seriously suggests an increase in the Water Tax. Nearly the same circumstances which induce him to rule out an increase in the General Tax "during such an acute depression as the one through which the City is passing" should induce him to postpone any kind of further taxation till the Corporation is satisfied that the possibilities of economy and retrenchment are exhausted.

CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE.

The address of the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu at the Bombay Karnatic Divisional Co-operative Conference was well-reasoned and erudite and rightly laid stress on certain factors in co-operative banking and finance to which usually much attention is not paid. The fundamental problem before the country is, as it always has been, how to remove or at least reduce the agricultural indebtedness which crushes the agriculturists beneath its terrible burden. Mr. Pantulu, after examining various expedients, comes to the conclusion that the only solution that appears to him feasible is the creation of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks for the provision of long-term credit for debt redemption. Unfortunately, there are no other suitable agencies to take up the work. The Imperial Bank is precluded by its charter from making advances against security of land or landed property. Foreign exchange banks have no interest in rural areas. Indian joint stock banks, owing to their inability to make long term advances, can render little service to the agricultural districts. Mr. Pantulu omitted to mention the Shroffs who, as a community, can prove useful in the solution of this question. It is not necessary for this purpose either to underestimate the importance of the Co-operative movement or to over-estimate the value of the work being done by Shroffs. The Shroffs can best help the movement by investing their capital in the debentures of the Land Mortgage Banks and by working along with other Co-operators. Looking to the fact that the total agricultural indebtedness of India is about Rs. 800 crores, the problem is of a colossal character and will require not only one but several agencies to work out the solution if it has to be properly tackled. Co-operative Banking is at present suffering from a defect which needs to be removed to make it more successful. This is the absence of proper co-operative outlets for the productive employment of capital which the movement has succeeded in attracting. Mr. Pantulu, speaking on this aspect of the subject, observed that many provincial and central banks were in a state of "chronic surpluses" and that they naturally resorted to contrivances which restricted the inflow of further deposits or in some cases actually closed the receiving counters till the surpluses were absorbed. Both of these expedients are wrong as they would, in Mr. Pantulu's words, "dry up the springs of the desire to save and uproot the incentive to invest small savings in co-operative banks." Methods must be adopted to utilise all this surplus capital so that it can fertilise agriculture and agricultural industries which are at present suffering through lack of adequate finances. It rests with co-operative leaders to set up a connecting link between the two—between the co-operative banks and those who want more finance for their agricultural pursuits.

AMERICAN INTEREST
IN INDIA.

Mr. S. N. Ratcliffe, a British journalist who worked in India for a number of years and has recently been lecturing in America on the eastern problems of the British Empire, gave a thought-provoking account of the American

interest in India in a paper he read last month before the East Indian Association. The American interest in India's political problems, he says, is "a matter which must strike the English traveller in America as something actual and curiously widespread." He attributes this widespread interest not only to the onslaught on India and her people by the notorious Miss Mayo but to the fact that Mahatma Gandhi's movement of non-cooperation attracted the immediate attention of the great American democracy. America "got a tremendous kick," to quote an expression popular with paragraphists in the American Press, out of the doings of a man who "embodies a complete negation of the American idea, habit and ambition." "The American imagination had been struck by the spectacle of this little naked elderly man, who had reduced the business of living to its barest terms, renouncing the whole of modernity and defying the mightiest imperial authority in the world." Mr. Ratcliffe pays a tribute to the small group of Indians "endowed, almost without exception, with remarkable oratorical gifts," who have been "influencing American opinion upon Indian affairs." The Indian National Congress should not fail to utilise the self-less work of this heroic little band. As a group supported by the Congress, they can authoritatively counter the attacks on India of the Mayo type.

MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.

The determination of the Government of Bombay to effect a much-needed reform through legislative means for combating venereal disease will be welcomed by the public. They have announced their intention of introducing a Bill for the purpose and the statement of objects and reasons of the measure which is published in the Government Gazette of last Thursday indicates that the problem can be tackled effectively, as it has been done in western countries, by legislative means. But in order to achieve this, we require, as the statement rightly points out, "a new attitude towards the problem of venereal disease and, therefore, towards prostitution." In fact it is difficult to check venereal disease radically so long as the very urgent problem of abolishing prostitution is not taken in hand. But it can be confidently affirmed that the operation of the measure, which deserves to be passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, will result in an enormous improvement in public health and it will, indeed, be a "moral victory" for the reformists. For, "the effect of the measure will be no less than to put an end once for all to the double standard of morality which is favoured by the present state of the law." And the law has remained in its present deplorable inefficient state because "we prosecute women with venereal diseases without troubling about the men: we do not protect women from the importunities of men which lead them to prostitution."

WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE

It was a happy idea to celebrate the centenary of Francisco Luis Gomes, an eminent Goan who has left behind a distinguished record as a savant, a patriot and a parliamentarian of high order. The Centenary Committee had secured the co-operation of the Consul-General for Portugal and His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes graced the occasion by presiding over the celebration held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday. As the Governor said, the Committee succeeded admirably in their object of reviving and doing honour "to the memory of a very great son of Goa and of Portugal." Francisco Luis Gomes was gifted with extraordinary intellectual qualities which he put to excellent use. It is remarkable that he was one of the first men in India to foresee the great development of textile industry in this country.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

THE VERDICT OF ASTRONOMY

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

It is stated that Astronomy is the oldest of the sciences. The Babylonians and Egyptians took interest in that science, but their knowledge could not have been very extensive. Pythagoras, however, knew that the Earth moved round the Sun, but the accepted notion of the Ancients seemed to have been the all importance of the Earth, and the subsidiary functions of the Sun, Moon, Planets and the Stars. All existed for the benefit of the Earth. Such a knowledge would naturally make the Earth to be the centre of the Universe. It is therefore easy for us to understand why the Ancients thought that God was so much concerned with our tiny little world. The Hebrews, and those before them who wrote religious books, believed that the Universe was thus constituted. In the Pentateuch, the creation of the stars is referred to in six words:—"And He created the stars too." Evidently a most insignificant affair compared with the creation of the Earth. Joshua stopped the Sun in its apparent course to enable two tribes of semi-savages to exterminate one another. Jesus is supposed to have predicted that at the end of the world, (an event which he believed would take place during the life time of the people he was addressing), the Sun, and the stars would fall on the Earth. Just imagine God saying this! Heaven was believed to be just above the Earth and the angels were believed to reside there. Jacob dreamt that he ascended to heaven by means of a ladder; and God, Himself, believed that the Jews could reach heaven by building a tower. He got alarmed at this, confused their tongues and dispersed them. Jehovah seemed to have forgotten that the Himalayas which He Himself created was five and a half miles in height and that to this day, no one has succeeded in climbing up to the highest peak—Mount Everest!

ADVENT OF THE SARACENS.

The science of Astronomy began to assume importance when in the tenth century after Christ, the Saracens began to establish colleges in which Astronomy, chemistry Mathematics and Physics were taught. In Astronomy, they made catalogues and maps of the

stars, gave the great stars the names they still bear. They ascertained the size of the Earth, determined the obliquity of the ecliptic and fixed the length of the year. They calculated eclipses, solstices, equinoxes, conjunctions of planets and occultations of stars. They constructed astronomical instruments. It is well to know that we are indebted to the Moors, to the followers of Mahomed for having laid the foundation, of modern science especially Astronomy. The Christians at that time, were too fiercely engaged in tearing one another's tongues and in defining the geography of heaven and hell, to trouble about such worldly things. They lived in an imaginary world as they still do.

MAGELLAN'S DISCOVERY.

In 1519 Magellan proved that the Earth was round. This contradicted the Scriptures. In 1543 Copernicus taught that the Earth moved round the Sun. This was another contradiction. The Church realized the situation and decided to fiercely oppose this teaching. On the 6th of March 1616 Pope Paul V issued a decree through the mouth of the Holy Congregation of the Index condemning, opposing and forbidding the teaching of this "false" doctrine which His Holiness declared was against Holy Writ and against the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The decree was thus worded:—"And whereas it hath also come to the knowledge of the Said Holy Congregation that the false Pythagorean doctrine of the mobility of the Earth and the immobility of the Sun, entirely opposed to Holy Writ, which is taught by Nicholas Copernicus is now published abroad and received by many. In order that this opinion may not further spread to the damage of Catholic truth, it is ordered that this, and all books teaching the like doctrine be suspended, forbidden and condemned." So much for Papal infallibility, though his followers are quite satisfied that he did not speak "Ex-cathedra". There is no limit to which casuistry may not go. Anyhow, the Church of Rome was shrewd enough to recognize that the Copernican system would

(Continued on Page 8).

INDIAN STATES.

WHO ARE THEIR REAL REPRESENTATIVES?

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

The statesmanlike announcement of the Viceroy sanctioned by His Majesty's Government and supported by Sir John Simon shows the real grasp of the Indian problem. His Majesty's Government have declared unequivocally the importance of bringing under a comprehensive review the whole problem of the relations of British India and the Indian States. Indeed an adjustment of these interests, in their view, is essential for the full understanding of what they consider to be the underlying purpose of British policy which was stated in the Declaration of August 1917 to be that of bringing about the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India which includes British India and Indian India. His Majesty's Government have now made it quite clear that in their judgment it is implied in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S LIMITED SCOPE.

The inquiry which was set on foot through the Butler Committee was very limited in scope and was conducted in a very narrow spirit. The statutory terms of reference of the Royal Commission, as rightly pointed out by Sir John Simon, are equally narrow and the Chairman states in his letter to the Premier that "the Commission was unable to ignore the reactions of the presence of the States on the problems we are studying in British India or the possible repercussions on former of any recommendations we may frame regarding the latter." Sir John Simon, therefore, thought that the labours of the Statutory Commission would be incomplete unless they gave their thought to the direction which the future constitutional Government of India is likely to take with the importance of bearing in mind the relations which may develop between British India and Indian States. We are deeply impressed by the statement of Lord Irwin that it is essential that the methods which will govern the future relationship between these two constituent parts of greater India should be fully examined. We are profoundly relieved to find that the ultimate idea is not to divide India into two parts as was apprehended by

the Butler Committee Report but to bring about a greater India and to raise it to the status of a full Dominion like the other self-governing dominions in the British Empire. Our only regret is that these conclusions have been reached rather late though not too late. This has prevented valuable evidence, and abundant material coming before the two bodies and which would have thrown lurid light upon the future relations of British India and Indian States. Better late than never. And we welcome this changed mentality.

THE INVITATION.

His Majesty's Government have, therefore, decided to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India and the representatives of the Indian States for the purpose of a Round Table Conference in regard both to the British Indian and all Indian problems. The object of this Conference is to seek the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would be the duty of His Majesty's Government at a later stage to submit to Parliament. This is a logical sequence of the decision arrived at in consultation with His Majesty's Government with Sir John Simon, with the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy. This was earnestly desired by political India and it is evident that it has given universal satisfaction.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

But there is a fly in the ointment. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has interpreted the phrase representatives of States in a narrow, and ill-liberal sense. His Highness states that "an invitation to the so-called representatives of the Indian States subjects along with the Princes will strike at the root of the relationship between the Indian rulers and their subjects. The latter had from time immemorial been regarded their rulers as natural leaders and spokesmen." We regret the Maharaja is labouring under the notion of the old divine right to rule or misrule people. In ancient times the ruler had to depend for his very existence on his own people. Without their whole-hearted support he could not maintain his throne even for a day. He was bound to take them into confidence every moment of his life. Things have en-

(Continued on Page 8).

Notes of the Day

Impolitic.

The new orientation of foreign policy to which the French Chamber gave its assent after a ten-hour debate is sure to have unpleasant repercussions in Germany. The Tardieu Cabinet influenced as it is to a great extent by the members of the Right and a large number in the Centre group who do not agree with the views of M. Briand in regard to the necessity of securing a rapprochement with Germany is making an effort to please the Chauvinists in French politics by insisting that the Young Plan must be ratified after the success of the commercialization of the dues owing to France, before the French troops evacuate the Rhineland. M. Briand who has reverted to his position as Foreign Minister must have agreed to this impolitic and stubborn step only with the hope of inducing the Deputies to take a more reasonable attitude later.

The Path Of Wisdom.

Referring to India in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday Mr. MacDonald remarked that as regards the Indian problem "there had been enough discussion and disputation in speech and writing in the last few days." According to the British Premier "the path of wisdom was not to say a word that would revive matters of controversy." This may be the path of wisdom for British politicians and it will certainly suit the MacDonald Government that no controversy should arise over their Indian policy. But India knows now, after the elaborate explanation offered by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the Commons, that British Labour's Indian policy as indicated in the Viceroy's statement does not differ from the policy agreed to by previous Governments. The only new suggestion the MacDonald Government have made is for the calling together of a Round Table Conference which will be a "consultative" body. India cannot be expected to rest content only with this assurance that a Conference will be called until the conditions embodied in the Delhi manifesto are fulfilled.

The B. P. C. C.

The affairs of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have not been during the last few years what they ought to be; but we feel confident that the new Committee will put more life into its activities and direct them into the most fruitful channels. The first thing it may turn its attention to is to enlist more members in all the wards of the city so as to make the whole institution thoroughly representative. An equally important piece of work is to bring together and hold together a fair number of disciplined and willing volunteers and workers. Of the various public activities that the Committee is expected to carry on in an intensive manner, easily the most important is the boycott of foreign cloth and the popularisation of Khaddar. We remember the Committee appointed a special Sub-Committee several months ago to carry on the propaganda but we are not sure the Sub-Committee has met even once all these months. We trust the new Committee will take up the work in right earnest without further delay.

Land Revenue Reform.

The dissatisfaction with Government's Land Revenue policy, which has recently manifested itself in various forms in several parts of this Presidency, has spread fast enough to Andhra, thanks mainly to the inspiration of Bardoli and the activities of the Land League. The question of Land Revenue Reform figured prominently before the Andhra Provincial Conference which adopted a resolution asking for the suspension of all revision settlements in view of the fresh legislation that is expected to be framed. A separate Land League Conference and also an Andhra Ryot's Conference were held, which adopted a similar resolution and severely criticised the present inequitable Land Revenue policy. We attach special importance to the last named Conference, for it is the organisation of the ryots that will tell most in the long run.

Dr. Voronoff Beaten?

Quack Medicine Vendor: "Sir, I might mention as a slight testimonial to this world-famed 'Rejuvenator' that, a year ago, after taking one small dose overnight, upon awakening in the morning, I said to my wife, 'mother, give me my satchel—I shall be late for school!'"

POONA CONFERENCES.

Opportunity For Work.

(BY AN EYE-WITNESS.)

The Poona Mussalmans are hopelessly divided amongst themselves. In the past two addresses of welcome and two farewell addresses have been presented to the in-coming and out-going Governors which means that they want to maintain their mutual differences. This is so because they are educationally very much backward. To the outside world, Poona presents the picture of an important centre of learning, both Oriental and Occidental. But the Mussalmans of that place do not share that learning in any way. Their educational backwardness, coupled as it is with religious orthodoxy of the worst kind, has made them fall victims to all sorts of evil customs, to which they are clinging with the same zeal as is generally evinced by the devotees of a religion. So customs have become sacred in their eyes, more sacred perhaps than even the commandments of Islam.

RAY OF HOPE.

But there is a ray of hope behind all these dark clouds. A Social and Educational Conference has been started from this year by men like K. B. Jan Muhammad, Mirza Ikram Baig, Mr. Hashim Moledina and others, with the sole purpose of bringing the Mussalmans on a higher stage of life, both educationally and socially. This Conference has already launched its vigorous campaign, exhorting people to discard such customs as are sapping the very foundations of Islam. It is also busy devising a workable programme to popularise education among the Muslim masses who were up till now without any proper lead, is the matter. This new Conference has at least made a good beginning and if it goes on carrying out its intentions into practice and if it continues to be up and doing all the year round, one cannot help thinking that it will be able to achieve a great deal not only for the Mussalmans

of Poona but for the whole Bombay Presidency.

A MERE SHOW.

Surely a work of this nature cannot be done without some sort of iconoclasm. For this reason the founders of this new Conference have commenced attacking the old Educational Conference the spectacular show of which is being held annually at Poona only for the last ten or twelve years. It is out either to mend it or to end it. It has published leaflets showing that the old Conference has done nothing noteworthy during the last 30 years; that the Islamia Primary School started in 1903 with the help of a generous grant from Government is in a very hopeless condition although the Society School which is situated at a distance of only a few yards from it, has of late developed into a full-fledged High School; that the Conference is alive only for two days during the year; that it has not a single educationist on its Governing Board; that its record of service lies in giving dinners, welcome and farewell addresses to Governors; and so on and so forth. The old Conference has not replied to any of these allegations and the surmise is that the members of the Governing Board will keep reticence over them.

SIGNIFICANT ABSENCE.

One of the signs of the downfall of the old Conference as exhibited at its last annual session, was the total absence from its deliberations of even the few Muslim educationists of Poona, all of whom are serving in various capacities in the Educational Department. Even the Director of Public Instruction was conspicuous by his absence, although he had been attending its annual sessions almost regularly in the past. I had a talk with some of the Muslim educationists of Poona and they told me that they would no longer subscribe to the empty annual show. The Hon. Minister for Education also did not attend, and during my stay in Poona, everybody was talking about this

incident. The reasons are not far to seek. Surely he cannot be expected to have any personal feelings in the matter. But being a local man, he fully knows the extent of the usefulness of the Conference.

Wherein, after all, does its usefulness lie? It is a very pertinent question. What is the real purpose of holding spectacular shows at Poona year after year? The purpose is simply to pass a few resolutions, calling upon Government to do this or to do that, and after the whole show is over, to entertain the Governor, some outsiders and a few local men who may be anxious to take part in the dinner or the lunch by paying a decent subscription. The old Conference has not carried out any programme of constructive work to be done by it in the course of the year. And herein lies its real failure.

Moreover, the speeches on the resolutions are generally devoid of real stuff. This year also every resolution was disposed of in a few minutes' time, as in the past. All the resolutions were moved and seconded, in a large number of cases, by persons who, looking to their educational qualifications, had no right to guide the unfortunate nation. In this connection I shall refer to one particular incident. A Committee of five was formed for studying the recommendations of the Hartog Committee and for advising Government in their applications to the Mussalmans. Apparently this is an important resolution. But the members of the Committee consist of persons like Sir Ebrahim Harun Jaafar, Mr. Sidqi Daud of Vanjira State and Mr. Salahuddin Inamdar—all of them good men in their own way. But none of them can claim to be an educationist or competent enough to "advise" Government on this important subject.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

I now close with a few observations to the new Conference. I want to assure it that a tremendous field of service lies before it, provided it be in earnest. The opportunity for doing organised work is great and it will be earning a Divine reward if it, like Sir Saïyed Ahmad Khan, sets itself to work whole-heartedly and zealously.

I wish the new Conference good wishes and assure it that I shall watch its progress with keen interest. And I hope I shall not have to use the same remarks about it in the time to come which I have most reluctantly used about the do-nothing old Conference. Let it beware.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Bill Give Representation To Labour.

A Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. XXXIII of 1929—A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed: "This Bill seeks (1) to give representation to Labour on the Karachi Port Trust and (2) to regulate hours of work in the Port.

Hitherto a member has been nominated on the Karachi Port Trust Board to represent the interests of labour. So the principle of representation of labour is already recognised. This Bill merely seeks to introduce the principle of election in place of nomination. Since all the Bodies of Employers and capitalists are given right to elect their representatives, it is only fair that labour also should have its representative elected. Port Trust employs a large body of labour and they have formed a Union of their own which will shortly be registered. There is, therefore, now no reason to withhold the right of election to the Labour. As for nomination less said the better.

Then as regards the hours of work, the present practice of eleven hours work is simply killing. For long there has been a persistent demand to reduce the hours and in order to give effect to this a clause has been added limiting the hours of work to 9-1/2 as against nine hours in Bombay and Calcutta.

Checking "Malpractices" Of Landlords.

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. XXXIV of 1929—A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—"It has been found by long experience such as that of Karachi Municipality that a number of bogus appeals are filed by landlords in order to postpone the payment of taxes until after such appeals are disposed of by the municipality and as a rule their disposal by the various committees takes from 8 to 10 months, with the result that the bills for taxes of such properties are not issued until at the end of the year making the recoveries impossible before the close of the year, and thereby leaving large outstanding at the end of the year. This Bill therefore seeks to check the mal-practices and encourage people to become more honest and at the same time help the municipalities to carry on their work more efficiently."

PREVENTION OF CONCENTRATION OF LAND.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of Bill No. XXXI of 1929. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (to introduce which leave was granted to Mr. N. A. Bechar, in the Bombay Council, on October 8th last).—??

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed: "It is generally recognised that small holders form the backbone of the agricultural community. On the other hand, except when used for special purposes, very extensive holdings have not generally been looked upon with favour. The land is not likely to be put to the most economical use where the area occupied by an individual is very large. With a view to prevent the concentration of too much land in the hands of a few individuals it is desirable to fix a maximum limit beyond which a person should not be allowed to accumulate land. The Bill proposes to lay down the limit at two thousand acres, provision being made for exceptions with the sanction of the Governor in Council in particular cases where special reasons exist. The above limit will probably be regarded by many as extremely high. I would personally prefer a lower limit but in view of the existence in Sind of holdings over ten and twenty thousand acres, a lower limit than that of two thousand acres might appear to be too big a jump."

ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

MAKING FRESH AND OPEN ENQUIRY OBLIGATORY ON GOVERNMENT.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of Bill No. XXX of 1929. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (to introduce which leave was granted to Mr. N. A. Bechar in the Bombay Council on October 8th inst.).—

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed: "Under the present law the executive has exclusive voice in the determination of the rate of assessment of land revenue. It would be probably the correct thing to make the levy of assessment subject to the jurisdiction of civil courts. In this bill however, I propose to put on the statute book a far less drastic provision, the principle of which has been accepted by the Bombay Government in connection with the recent Bardoli dispute. My Bill thus only incorporates the maximum amount of agreement so far reached between the people and the Government. It makes the institution of a fresh and open inquiry into the assessment of land revenue obligatory on the Governor in Council in case a majority of the landholders of the area concerned appeal against a revision of assessment and provides that such inquiry must be conducted by a Judicial Officer whose decision shall be final and that pending its result the revised assessment shall not be levied."

INDUSTRIAL AHMEDABAD.

(BY A VISITOR.)

Now I come to the industrial condition of the city. Compared to Bombay mills the Ahmedabad mills are much smaller in size as well as in output. The average Ahmedabad worker is also much less efficient than his Bombay comrade. In many mills the different departments are run on communal lines. For example, the Mahomedans are employed, say, only in the spinning department, and Hindus in the weaving only. The "depressed" classes are not allowed to rise beyond a certain standard of wages.

THE LABOUR UNION.

There is only one Union in Ahmedabad. It has a large membership. Its president is Mr. Gandhi, who is also a member of the permanent Arbitration Board. The other member being a representative of the millowners. Every difference between the owners and the workers is submitted to this board, whose findings are not, however, binding on either party. The basic principle of the Union is that the relation of the worker and the owner should be those of a father and a son. So, of course, it naturally follows that the child should obey the father. And if he at times tries to be a little naughty by asking for more money, a little spanking from the father and a long advice from the Sage of Sabarmati invariably make him realise that both his parents and his guardian are always looking to his ultimate welfare.

UNION SCHOOLS.

A few schools are run by the Union since there are few municipal schools. The labourer's child is primarily taught how to keep clean and healthy and a little of reading and writing. He is also taught to have as his chief aim in life hard work and contentment with his lot. He is told that all would be well in due course and

that he need not entertain any fear for the future. Since the father is always near at hand to look after him. Of course it is his destiny to slave for ten hours in a filthy, dirty, insanitary mill department. Therefore, he must try to be happy in a single small unhealthy room with a height varying from 3 to 5 feet. There are few disputes in the mill-industry and strikes are very rare. The workers have full faith in the Mahatma, who no doubt tries in his philosophic way to do his best for the workers at the same time taking care not to offend the owners. The workers, of course, sometimes reject the agreement arrived at between his spiritual and his material guardians, showing thereby that even with the Mahatma as their leader they have failed to achieve complete suppression of all worldly desires. But this, of course, is a weakness of all ordinary human beings for which the Mahatma cannot be blamed. And after all a child always learns by experience where spiritual advice may fail to convince him.

THE MILLOWNER.

A word here must be said about the mill-owners also. The Ahmedabad boss also slaves ten hours a day like his wage-slave. There are not many diversions in Ahmedabad; so there are few possibilities of buying enjoyment. The only way in which he differs from his worker is that he lives in a bigger house, which is not, however, more healthy and that he goes about in car and not on foot.

These are in brief the chief reasons for the prosperity of the Ahmedabad mill-industry, and the prevailing absence of disputes between the owners and the workers. Labour M.P.'s who have inspected the conditions have declared them to be the best in India. This is bound to be the opinion when they staying in a nice bungalow go about in fine cars and are shown the best convenient places.

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BRITISH INDIA AND THE PRINCES.

(By DEWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.)

The Maharajahs of Bikaner and Kashmir have made notable contributions in regard to His Excellency the Viceroy's pronouncement on Dominion Status for India and the proposed Round Table Conference. I beg to express the hope that they reflect the views held generally by members of their order on the momentous questions that will form the subject of discussion in the near future. The desire of their Highnesses to find an honourable place for the Indian States in the India of the future on terms, "just and reasonable and satisfactory to the States as well as to British India," will find a ready response in the hearts of all patriotic Indians. These pronouncements clearly show that the Princes now fully recognise that their future lies on coming to a reasonable understanding with the progressive forces in British India. This is a welcome change and I sincerely trust that they will not hereafter be guided by Sir Leslie Scott and others who tried to create, through the instrumentality of the Princes, insurmountable barriers between British India and the Indian States. It is therefore satisfactory to learn from His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner that "the ultimate solution of the Indian problem is a federation of British Indian provinces and the Indian States and that the word 'federation' has no terrors from the Princes and the Governments of the States." It is also refreshing to read his assurance that "nothing is farther from their desire than to break up the country into two discordant halves warring against each other in fratricidal feuds and that they (the Princes) earnestly look forward to the unity of India, as much as their friends the political leaders of British India and that any undue incompatibility on the part of the Princes would be both unpatriotic and unreasonable."

COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

The attitude of the Princes in the agitation that they carried last year in England gave rise to grave misapprehension but the statements now made by their Highnesses must dispel all doubts in the matter. India cannot attain its full freedom and become a self-governing Dominion without the inclusion of the States in the Indian Constitution. This problem is an exceedingly complicated one and would require patience, accommodation and good-will on both sides and the best brains in the country must apply themselves to its solution. It is therefore necessary that the Indian Princes and their people and British Indian leaders should come together without any loss of time and discuss the whole problem in a spirit of constructive statesmanship, such a conference will be able to do a great deal of spade work in advance of the Round Table Conference to be held later on and the various aspects of the problem may be threshed out fully.

PT. MOTILAL'S INVITATION.

The invitation of Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Princes for a conference was intended to afford this opportunity and while there is so much that is satisfactory in the statements of their Highness, it is not possible to agree with the reasons assigned by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner for not accepting the invitation. In the first place the Maharajah says that if the Conference should be of any value it must be "tripartite" and that he therefore welcomes the conference proposed by the Imperial Government where the representatives of the paramount power with whom they entered into treaties would be present. His Highness has apparently overlooked the fact that the conference suggested by Pandit Motilal Nehru was in accordance with the resolution of the All-Parties Conference to bring about an understanding between the Princes and people of the States and British India as a necessary preliminary to further action. His Highness complains that Pandit Motilal "ignored the British Government and did not include any of their representatives in the invitation and had also extended the invitation to the people" of the Indian States to which step the Maharajah takes strong exception.

UNJUSTIFIABLE CHARGE.

His Highness could not have been unaware that the All-Parties Convention in accordance with the terms of which the invitation was made was intended to evolve if possible an agreed scheme for the future constitu-

tion of India including the Indian States and to go with it to the British Government later on and negotiate the same afterwards. The charge that the British Government has been "ignored" has no justification whatever and it is impossible to believe that His Highness seriously thinks that Pandit Motilal Nehru should have at that stage extended such an invitation to the Government for the conference contemplated by him. If the Pandit had taken such a step the Maharajah would probably have covered him with ridicule. The real reason for the disinclination of the Indian Princes to join such a conference is as admitted by His Highness, that the invitation was extended by the Pandit to a representative political organisation in the States. The Maharajah says that "it is impossible to expect the Princes to depute the duly constituted representatives of their Government to sit with and to negotiate on an equal basis with the so-called representatives of their people as a separate and independent party." This is the real gravamen of the charge. His Highness has himself repeatedly declared publicly that the term "State" includes "not the ruler alone but the ruler, his Government and his subjects which are all the component parts and all go to comprise the State." It cannot therefore be urged that in any conference on the subject the people of the State have no place and are not entitled to have a voice. In fact His Highness has himself publicly avowed on more than one occasion that "if the independence of a State goes the subjects of that State lose their individuality and integrity. If the State gains fiscally it is not only the Prince but the Government and the subjects of the State gain most. If the State loses in such matters such loss is shared by the subjects, the Princes and the Government."

"NATURAL LEADERS."

A State consisting of only the ruler and without the people is inconceivable and as stated by the Maharajah, the people of the State are one of the "component parts" of the State the objection to their presence at the conference cannot be understood. If the Maharajah's objection is to the treatment of the people as a separate and independent entity it can be got over easily by treating the Ruler and the representative of the people as one unit and leaving it to them to come to an agreement on any specified point. His Highness has however made it clear that in his opinion the rulers of the States are "the natural leaders of their people" and that they are the custodians of their rights and privileges and that in all future negotiations the representatives of the States and subjects should not find a place. In view of the fact that the Viceroy's statement refers to a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the States (which term includes the people of the States also) and British Indian leaders and their British Government, it is of the utmost importance that representation at the conference should also be accorded to the people of the States. The readiness of the Princes to meet the representatives of British India and their refusal to recognise the representatives of their own people is liable to great misconception in the States. This will be a source of great strength to the Princes themselves and to their cause to have the support of their own people at this critical juncture.

RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

As public opinion in the States is now getting organised His Highness will also recognise that any proposals which the Princes may make must also be generally consented to by the people of the States and the theory of "natural leadership" as a reason for ignoring the people of the States altogether at this juncture will do considerable harm to the States. The claim now put forward by His Highness that in all diplomatic relations the Princes are the custodians of the rights of their people will not be conceded. It is already evident that numerous protests are being recorded by the political organisations in the States. In the memorandum of the Indian States Peoples' Conference it was clearly pointed out that any concrete proposals for adjusting the future relations of the Indian States with British India must be discussed not only with the Princes and the Governments of the States but also with the people thereof in constituent

assemblies wherever they exist and also with the representatives of the people of the States. His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner is a far seeing statesman of the highest standing in India and the Empire and I trust that His Highness and his brother Princes will strengthen their own cause by gracefully conceding the right now claimed and commending it to British authorities. British Indian leaders should also do their best for the people of the States in this matter, and their support will be appreciated and their silence will be misunderstood.

INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 6.)

tirely changed. Since the British Government has guaranteed protection to the Indian Princes, both from foreign invasion and internal commotion, many of the Indian Princes have ceased to care two straws for their subjects or for their displeasure. Such Princes are confirmed in their belief that they need not in the slightest degree try to secure the contentment of their subjects. This is the secret of the stolid and indifferent attitude of the Princes towards their subjects. The contact of British India, the repercussions of an enlightened rule in British India on the States, the waves of self-determination and democracy which are spreading over this land—all these have created political consciousness in the people and the people in the States unequivocally assert that the Princes are not their leaders, much less their spokesmen. We, therefore, regret that the Maharaja is ignoring the trend of events in the Indian States for the last twelve years.

ERRONEOUS VIEW.

Secondly, it is not for the first time that the Maharaja has given expression to these views. Last year in giving a send-off to his minister he delivered a speech full of threats when he was seriously disturbed by the Nehru Committee Report. His Highness then stated "that in the case of autocracy the ruler is the legal representative of the State and any such negotiations can be conducted only with the ruler who is the lawfully constituted authority in the State. To consult and to carry negotiations with the people of a State is not only utterly impracticable but it is as ridiculous as the chaos of unbridled mobocracy." This sentiment is needless to state betrays utter lack of acquaintance with elementary constitutional principles. In the case of a despot or an autocrat the legal sovereignty no doubt rests in him but the political sovereignty rests in the people. Legal sovereignty would come to an end the moment political sovereignty shows its unwillingness to obey it. In the case of despotism of autocracy there is a constant divergence between legal and political sovereignty. The real aim of representative institutions is to produce coincidence between these two essential parts of sovereignty. When this is borne in mind it would be quite obvious how erroneous is the view of the Maharaja that the subjects of the Indian States have no *locus standi* at the coming Round Table Conference. The object of this Conference is to find out ways and means, to carry out to its logical fulfilment the policy of 1917. This policy has been wholeheartedly accepted by the Indian States' people and they are clamouring that the Indian Princes should be required to adopt this policy within the limits of their own States. Not a single Indian Prince, not even this Maharaja of Bikaner has during these twelve years expressed his willingness to accept this principle of responsible government as the goal of his administration notwithstanding the professions of overwrought loyalty. Those, therefore, who do not accept this principle have no business to attend this Conference and have no justification to be invited there. The people of the Indian States have every right to be present there as they wholeheartedly accept this policy and desire that it should be acted upon everywhere.

(To Be Continued.)

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

(Continued from page 6.)

do damage to the Church just as it now recognizes that the Darwinian theory is playing havoc with Catholic truth. Little wonder at this.

LATER RESEARCHES.

What do we know of Astronomy since the Pope of the time issued that infamous decree? In 1608 Lippersheim invented the telescope and from that time we began to realize our true position in the universe. Our Earth is only a microscopic speck of dust in the illimitable space. Our Earth is a member of the Solar System. It is one of the eight planets, so far known, which revolve round the sun. In the same system Jupiter and Saturn are hundreds of times the size of the Earth, and the Sun hundred thousands of times the size of these giant Planets. Our Earth and the other planets were

EFFECT OF WEALTH ON SUCCESSFUL MEN.

What Henry Ford Says.

The unsettling effects of wealth on successful men are noted by Henry Ford in an interview with B. C. Forbes which appeared in a recent issue of Forbes Magazine, advance notes of which were released some time ago.

"It is a curious phase of human nature," Mr. Ford is quoted as saying "that when men make a great deal of money in some line of work they want to get into something they don't know anything about. It may be another line of business, it may be banking, it may be sport, or, as more often happens it may be society."

"The accumulation of money seems to unsettle them, making them dissatisfied to keep on doing the useful things they were doing and which brought them their financial reward."

As for retiring, Mr. Ford said that "older men should never quit," adding that "if all the men over 50 go out of the world, there would not be enough experience left to run it."

As an antidote for persons who seem to be too busy, Mr. Ford recommended that they think more. He said that this activity made sleepless necessary and set six hours a night as his own period of rest.

Relative to his observation on the effects of wealth, Mr. Ford, defined his own "supreme mission" as follows:

"My particular job, this time on earth, is to give the world the very best car I can make at the lowest possible price. If I knew any better thing I could do, I would do it."

"No matter where I am, no matter what plans may enter my mind, no matter what may be told I should be doing somewhere else, I know that my supreme mission is to do this one thing and to do it right. To accomplish this successfully, it is necessary ever to be on the alert to sense what the public wants from us and give it to them."

Opportunity, said Mr. Ford, is only beginning, and he compared the fields open to accomplishment to-day with those of fifty years ago. While again deprecating charity he said the operations of the Ford Motor Company in England, Ireland, Russia and other countries were inspired solely by a desire to do something for the populations involved.

detached from their parent, the Sun, to lead their separate existence. (That is why the Earth was once a ball of fire.)

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The Sun, itself, is a tremendous mass of fire at a mean distance of 93,000,000 miles from us. The light of the Sun travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles per second takes 8 1/2 minutes to reach us. What is the Solar System? What is the Sun? The Solar System, itself, is viewed from one of the nearest stars from us—Alpha Centauri—would appear as only a point in space, and the sun, only a small star invisible, of course, to the naked eye! Consider what space is. The light of Alpha Centauri, the nearest star to us, takes about four years to reach us. (That of the Sun, lying 93,000,000 miles away, 8 1/2 minutes.) It is now known that the light of many stars takes thousands of years to reach us. Can the human mind conceive what space is? And what are these stars? They are mighty suns so distanced from us that they appear like fixed stars. There are millions of stars in space, that is to say, millions of mighty suns, thousands of times larger than our Sun, that are revolving in space. The Spectroscope reveals the chemistry of all of them, however distanced they may be, to be identical with the elements we know in the chemistry of the Sun. Science fails to detect a beginning and foresees no end in the Universe. The mind cannot conceive of a creation out of nothing—when there was no time to be and no space to occupy. The First Cause is a philosophical quibble. It explains nothing and is not satisfying. Is it not reasonable to believe that our Earth may not be the only world existing; that all these mighty suns must have their planetary systems like our sun, and that living beings may exist in them? Is it not childish to believe that God is only concerned with our microscopic world and with us? Before the Science of Astronomy, the mind is humbled, we recognize our insignificance and the delusions of our progenitors. These delusions were the causes of their mistakes in thinking all these anti-scientific religious ideas and in developing all these religions. A true understanding of Geology as we have already seen, and astronomy must necessarily change our outlook regarding the Universe and the idea of God, the Devil, etc. The ideas of our progenitors become childish before the awful majesty of these sciences. In the next article we shall see that Anthropology explains the origin of these religious ideas from the savage conception to that of civilized men.

ARMISTICE DAY IN BOMBAY.

Impressive Service On Cooperage.

The Armistice Day parade in Bombay this year included Church Service on the Cooperage and in the form arranged was more in keeping with the true spirit of Armistice Day than the former parades of this nature.

There were troops on parade, the Navy was there too, many E. Service men, the Bombay Armed Police, Boy Scouts and others while the roped enclosure was thickly lined with members of the public.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Sykes, Major-General Weir, the Naval Officer Commanding, and members of the Government, had a special enclosure provided for them and when they arrived they found everything ready.

THE PARADE.

The parade was drawn up in the form of a hollow square. The band of the Royal Marines was massed with that of the Warwick under the baton of Bandmaster Henwood and the Regimental Mascot of the Warwick, a magnificent black buck stood at "Attention" in front of the Altar.

TWO MINUTES' SILENCE.

The observance of the two minutes' silence and the suspension of all activities was carried out in Bombay in an impressive manner. At 11 a.m. a gun was fired from the malden opposite the Churchgate station and everything came to a standstill even in the most busy part of the city. On the tramway system, cars were automatically stopped by turning off the power at the main stations.

SALE OF POPPIES.

A large number of ladies took part to-day, from the early hours of the morning, in the sale of poppies in the residential as well as business areas of Bombay. Many ladies visited the Ballard Pier and sold hundreds of poppies to the passengers, who arrived by the s.s. "California" in the morning. The invitation of the Ex-Services Association to assist them in collecting a large sum of money was enthusiastically responded to by ladies, who were busy selling the poppies throughout the day.

LET MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI.

MRS. BESANT'S TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Besant writes in the "Leader":—

Mr. Narottam Morarji was one of my earliest friends in Bombay. Seth Dharamsey, his elder brother was the kindest of hosts and helpers, and his purse was ever open to help, especially in the educational work in Benares. His generosity largely made that work possible and successful. As the Government has struck a heavy blow at the commercial prosperity of Bombay, Mr. Narottam Morarji suffered heavily in common with his fellow-merchants. The final result was the bankruptcy of many and the lessening of the prosperity of all. The so-called stabilization of the rupee at 1/6 against the well-nigh unanimous protest of the merchants was one of the worst injuries inflicted on that class by Sir Basil Blackett. India was sacrificed to England by those who ate India's salt. Among the sufferers was Narottam Morarji. His name will be held in respect for his earnest work, against heavy odds, to place the control of Indian policy in Indian hands. Among his efforts was the shipping line, against the sharp rivalry of the foreign competitors. With him his family have suffered heavily and are still suffering. Racial discrimination in favour of the foreigner as against the home traders threatens many with ruin. When Dominion Status comes, these wrongs will be righted, and every Indian sacrificed to that day of Freedom. Among the latest sufferers was Narottam Morarji. May he rest in peace for a while, and then return to an India, mistress within her own household.

Khader Exhibition At Monghyr.

The Reception Committee of the Behar Provincial Political Conference to be held at Monghyr on the 7th and 8th December 1929 is making all possible efforts for the success of the conference.

A Khader Exhibition also will be held here and it is likely that Seth Jarna Lal Rajai will open the exhibition, for which 6th Idem has been provisionally fixed. Branches of the All-India Spinners' Association are requested to send their goods in time for the purpose of exhibition; proper arrangements for the comforts and convenience of the exhibitors and their men have been made. Free stall and free lodgings will be provided. For further particulars they should apply to the Secretary.

LABOUR CABINET'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mr. MacDonald's Survey.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Anglo—At the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall, the Prime Minister surveyed a large field of foreign and domestic affairs. Recalling how in recent years the British Government had been engaged in over-coming memories of the inheritance of War, he referred to the recent Hague Conference and efforts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Foreign Minister. "Our nation," he said, "has during and since the war, abundantly proved its desire to help Europe on to its feet again, and share with almost unbounded generosity the burdens of Europe, and fulfil honourably and fully every obligation of ally. We ask for no special favour. We are not weary of being helpful to other nations, but supported by the whole nation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has asked for equity of treatment."

As for political results, he referred to the withdrawal from the occupied lands as the final chapter of the Great War and expressed the hope that the present prospect was one of established peace. He paid eloquent tribute to Herr Stresemann. "He was devoted to his country first and foremost, and was also a great servant for the European pacification." The Premier also referred to M. Briand, as one whose name would ever be associated with the healing of Europe.

LEAGUE AS THE ARBITER.

As to the League of Nations, he said, it grew in moral authority and its frown would soon be more dreaded than a nation's armies. His Government had made its contribution to the League by its signature to the Optional Clause, and he was happy and proud that this signature was accompanied by that of every one of the British Dominions and India.

Those who were working for peace were sometimes impressed by the manner in which such questions as freedom of the seas aroused at once the old feeling and old points of views. The main thing to do was to get such problems visualised in their proper proportions, and although they might seem insoluble, responsible experts such as responsible leaders of the military departments could provide solution. But when it was remembered that the problem of the seas could only (? arise) after bugles had been blown, surely every man of common-sense could realise that the swiftest hope, that the surest method of solving these problems, was to see that the bugles of war were never blown again. The Prime Minister took the opportunity to deny that this subject was to be raised at the coming Five-Power Conference.

Passing on to Russia, he said the British Government's view had been that Russia existed and was active and that the assumption that there was no Russia could lead them nowhere. "We want to get Russia to help in the efforts to comprehend Europe as a unity of peace. We want to stop the propaganda which it is illegitimate that one country should countenance against another country. We want recognition of those obligations which are the essence of civilised relationships including agreements regarding payment of debts. So the House of Commons have authorised the Government to extend recognition to Russia. On the other hand, we really would remind the people that to recognise the Government diplomatically does not mean that we shall uphold its political views, its social or religious opinions or that we are prepared to defend its administrative action."

INDIAN POLICY.

Referring to India, Mr. MacDonald said that the Government had fullest confidence in the Viceroy. The sole purpose underlying the recent action of the Viceroy was not in any way to alter the first policy or to anticipate the findings of the Simon Commission but to revive and foster that spirit of trust, co-operation and mutual confidence which was an essential condition for the attainment of the acknowledged goal. He believed this purpose was being fulfilled.

The Prime Minister also referred to his recent visit to America and outlook regarding domestic affairs. He declared his belief that the Commonwealth of the British Nations must be kept together, and could be kept together only in so far as it remembered the family spirit and subordinated the sense of individualism to a sense of community—B. O. W.

INDORE MAHARAJA RETURNS FROM ENGLAND.

Completion Of 4 Years' Study.

TO BE INSTALLED WITH RULING POWERS IN FEBRUARY.

Among the distinguished passengers who arrived in Bombay from England by the s.s. "California" on Monday morning were His Highness the Maharaja of Indore and his sister, Princess Manorama Raj, both of whom return to their State after an absence of nearly four years undergoing a course of education in England. The young Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II. and his sister were welcomed on board the steamer by their mother H. H. the Maharane Chandrau Bai, Rao Bahadur S. M. Bapna, the Prime Minister of Indore, and various Sardars and high officials of the State who had specially come to Bombay for the purpose.

A large number of subjects of the State residents in Bombay also assembled on the pier with floral presents to accord a hearty and loyal welcome to their future ruler. There was an affectionate and touching greetings between the Maharane and her son and daughter when they met in the Maharaja's saloon on board the steamer. The Maharaja afterwards stepped out of his saloon and was greeted by those assembled there among whom, besides the Prime Minister, were Sardar Zenana, Cabinet Minister, Rao Bahadur Sham Sunder Lal, Conservator of Forests, Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar and Sir Hukmchand Sarupchand.

Accompanying the Maharaja from England were Dr. M. E. Hardy, his guardian, and Messrs. Mhatkar and Bingle, members of his personal staff. His Highness and party left Bombay for Indore by special train from Ballard pier at 11 o'clock yesterday.

Maharaja Holkar II. proceeded to Oxford in 1926 and passed his Responsions the same year and Moderations in 1927. His Highness undertook an educational tour of England, Scotland, and Wales by road under the guidance of Mr. F. Cossar, lecturer in Geography at the school of Geography, Oxford, and acquainted himself with the industries and activities of the country, inspecting factories, mines, shipyards, etc. He also travelled extensively on the Continent.

It is understood that Yeshwant Rao Holkar II. who has already attained his majority will be installed with full ruling powers in February next.

Full Power Transmissions From Huizen, Holland.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Precious Electric Company have issued the following to the press:—

Our principals, Messrs. N. V. Philips Radio of Eindhoven, Holland, advise us to-day by cablegram that full power transmissions will take place from their shortwave station at Huizen, Holland; call sign PHOHI, wavelength 16.88 meters.

Monday, 11th instant, from 6 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 13th instant, from 6.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Thursday, 14th instant, from 6 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.
Friday, 15th instant, from 6 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Indian standard time is indicated in all cases.—A.P.

Hind Vijaya Gymkhana.

The annual athletic tournament of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda, will be held in the last week of December 1929 under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. More than eighty events have been kept open for competition. Special events are also kept for ladies and school-going children. Detailed information relating to these events will be available on application.

Gold and silver medals, cups and shields and other suitable prizes will be awarded to successful competitors. Student competitors possessing best physique will get a special prize from Her Highness the Maharani Sahib Gaekwar.

Entry closes on 30th inst. Intending competitors should therefore register their names on or before that date. Entry forms and rules, etc., will be available from the Secretary.

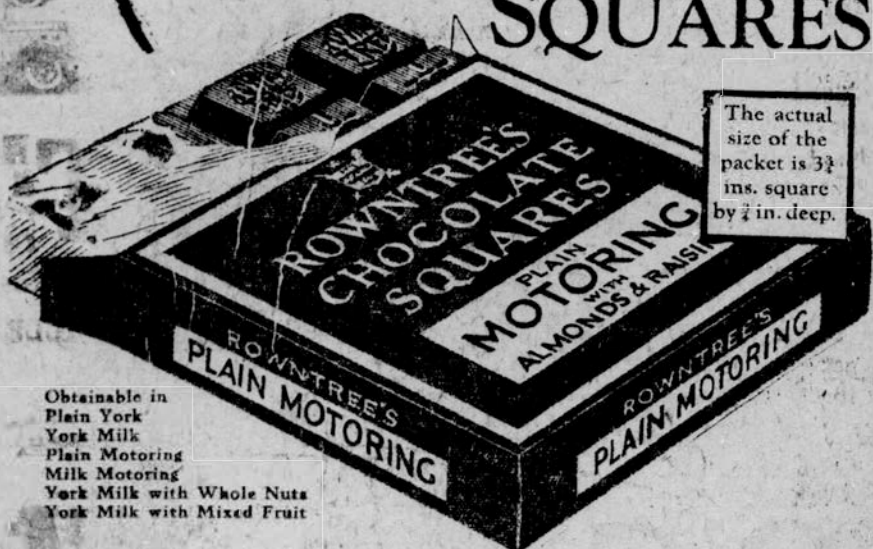
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Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's Warning To Congressmen.

STAND BY CALCUTTA RESOLUTION.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar writes: The bubble so elaborately raised by ourselves has been neatly pricked by Lord Parmoor and Passfield's reply on behalf of the Labour Government in the House of Lords debate. The basic assumption upon which the Delhi leaders grounded their acceptance of the Viceroy's announcement of the Round Table Conference is now proved to be wholly wrong. Their statement was that they understood the Viceroy's statement as meaning that the conference was to meet not to discuss when Dominion Status is to be established but to frame a scheme of Dominion Constitution for India and they expressed the hope that they might not be mistaken in that interpretation. Their understanding and their hope are now destroyed by the categorical pronouncement of the Labour Government in the House of Lords. No amount of special pleading and no exercise of ingenuity by ourselves can get over the Labour Government's emphatic, unambiguous, authoritative interpretation of that announcement.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.
Lords Passfield and Parmoor most plainly and emphatically stated and reiterated that the question of policy of the present Labour Government is identical with the policy of the last two Governments, namely, that in the fullness of time India should progress through all the various stages "at what rate we cannot tell" to Dominion Status. They further stated that the question of policy with respect to time in which Dominion Status might be attained could not be and ought not to be considered now till all reports and all materials are gathered and furthermore until after the meeting of the Round Table Conference. Further, Lord Parmoor added that the matter was entirely for Parliament to decide. This is the official answer to the Delhi leaders' statement. As if this were not enough both the Labour Lords emphasised that the conditions contained in the Declaration of 1917 and the preamble to the Act of 1919 remained in full force and effect and were applicable to Dominion Status and that it was the Viceroy's intention to retain those old reservations without alteration or exception. They also stated that the goal of the British policy of Dominion Status was stated not for the first time in the Viceroy's announcement but on several occasions by Government's official speakers.

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN.
I would most earnestly appeal to all Congressmen to read for themselves the reports of the House of Lords debate as they appear in the papers and not to take its gist or purport on trust from anyone. I fervently hope that the reason for the reply of the Delhi leaders having gone by the board, they will reconsider the matter in the light of fresh illumination. I have no doubt and I am also reliably informed that the Congress leaders had no special information from the Viceroy or any members of the Labour Government. Mr. Jinnah to whom the credit, such as it is, of the Viceroy's announcement is mainly due, it being a mere repetition of Mr. Jinnah's proposals contained in his letter of June, stated clearly and with inside knowledge even before the House of Lords debate. "The issue before the Conference will not be whether the Dominion Status should or should not be the objective—if being now already conceded, but how it is to be established and when—I would draw particular attention to the words "and when." Accordingly the Bombay leaders have refused to sign that Delhi manifesto as it insists upon Dominion Status as the basis of discussion as if the question of "when" was not to be considered. Labour Government has no majority in the House of Lords and it has not such a majority in the House of Commons as to enable it to carry any Government of India Act involving categorical change without the co-operation of other political parties. The Labour Government will certainly not make full and immediate Dominion Status for India an election issue whatever irresponsible persons here or in England might say.

WONDERFUL FREEMASONRY.
The tone and the language of the House of Lords debate, and the reconciliation effected between all the parties and the leading journals in England after the storm which was raised only to pin down the Labour Government to more or less reforms and

not to a complete transference of power, shows that the wonderful freemasonry of the British people has made everyone understand that that Viceroyal announcement is not going to set either the Thames or the Jumna on fire. That everybody amongst them understands that there is to be no marked change of policy, that Dominion Status will be only in the fullness of time, in other words, that there is to be no grant of Dominion Status full and immediate nor within 2 years or 5 years or 10 years and that all that is going to be done is that a large measure of reforms in the Central and the Provincial Governments will be put through under the fabric of Dominion Status and as leading to that ultimate goal, is all clear, from the support of "The Times of India," "The Statesman" and other English newspapers to the Viceroy's statement. I cannot better the language of the European Association's support to the Viceroy's announcement when it says "it clarified the issues already clear to all competent observers. The consensus of opinion amongst British Party and amongst the European community in India is a most cogent proof of the inno-

cent character of the Viceroy's announcement. Some friends of considerable research trotted out Sir Malcolm Hailey's interpretation of Responsible Government. Since the Declaration of 1917, neither the Congress nor any serious person has ever regarded anything but Dominion Status as the ultimate goal of British policy. We must not surrender to an empty phrase, but we must see what is the business behind the Viceroy's announcement. The Calcutta Congress resolution to which the Congress stands pledged requires the demand of full and immediate Dominion Status to be accepted by the British Government in its entirety.

CONGRESS AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.
The Round Table Conference will consist of representatives of all parties and interests in British India and of Indian States. It will certainly include European representatives and others who will never agree to full and immediate Dominion Status. The Delhi leaders are always for the greatest measure of agreement. The weakest links in the chain will determine the pull. It will be nothing but a repetition of the evidence and opinions before the Simon Commission. The effects of the boycott of the Simon Commission will have been thrown away unless the British Government agrees to confer full and immediate Dominion Status as the Congress demands and the Round Table Conference is only for the settlement of the various details, franchise, electorates, provincial and central powers, relations between British India and Indian States and all similar questions. It is not at all right for members of the Working Committee on such a fundamental issue as this to give their reply without first placing the matter before the All-India Congress Committee. The questions whether any reply is necessary and if so whether it should be in the affirmative or in the negative, and what the terms of it should be, ought to be decided only by the All-India Congress Committee. If a decision is necessary before the Congress. Should the decision of the All-India Congress Committee be in favour of acceptance, the Congress representatives that are to participate in the Round Table Conference should be given a clear mandate that they are not to agree to anything short of full and immediate Dominion Status without any reservations or qualifications as required by the Calcutta resolution. Nor do I see anything but advantage to the cause of Swaraj in the Congress standing aloof from the Round Table Conference. Messrs. Jinnah and Jajayakar, Drs. Sapru and Besant and all the other representatives of other parties can co-operate and they will have the advantage of the lever of Congress aloofness to work with.

INSIDE KNOWLEDGE.
"The Hindu" with inside knowledge of the policy of the Delhi Leaders in its leader the other day fairly admitted that "the supporters of the National demand have at no time shown unwillingness to discuss transitional arrangements of any other reservations or guarantees that may reasonably be required to put the new constitution into effective operations and make it sound and successful. If that involves any element of time, that is implicit

in the proposals themselves: it cannot and ought not to be allowed to be treated as planning of stages or time limits in the attainment of Dominion self-government." I feel certain that the Round Table Conference consisting of representatives of parties and interests and of Indian States will agree, some readily, others reluctantly, but all with equal efficacy, to a constitution falling substantially short of Dominion Status containing material reservations and exceptions vital qualifications and capital delays and postponements introducing a considerable time factor.

ANDHRA CONFERENCE. RESOLUTION.

I am very very glad that the Andhra Conference, when we are in a harassing period of demoralisation has by an overwhelming majority recommended that the Congress creed should be changed to Independence at Lahore. Its critical and clear resolution on the Viceroy's announcement is very materially different from the Delhi Leaders' statement, and although I do not at all agree that it is the right reply, it is a great improvement upon that statement. It explicitly asks for specific conditions before a compromise can be come to and the conditions as to the binding nature of the decision of the conference, and the conditions for the immediate release of the political prisoners includes stoppage of political prosecutions, and instead of expressing a hope the conference will frame a Dominion constitution, it demands as a condition precedent that the Government should agree to immediate and full Dominion Status as the starting point of the conference. I must congratulate the Andhra Conference whose characteristic patriotism has triumphed over the depression of this year. I am equally glad that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Dr. Kichlew have dissented from the Delhi Leaders' statement. The effect of the Non-co-operation movement, the subsequent obstructive movement and the effect of the Simon boycott should not with the best of intentions be gratuitously given away. It is not easy to foresee but I can only hope that the usual luck of Britain is not in and we should not agree to an unintentional surrender in the name of unity and goodwill. I have, however, little doubt that within two or three years of the introduction of the new reforms genuine parties will replace the present confused groups, and then only will there be a cleavage in the country producing a determined party for straightforward Swaraj, and the present fluctuations and alternations between non-co-operation and cooperation and this cloud of sophistication about the contents of Swaraj will disappear.

I can only hope that the country, especially Bengal, Punjab and Andhra in particular and the Lahore Congress, will, without hastily yielding to impulses and personalities, not resolve in favour of any decision departing in the slightest particular from the Calcutta decision. It is the pledged word of the Congress India. We must always keep our great ideal and objective before us while there may be changes in methods and machinery. In fundamentals honest and courageous difference is better than the desire to be always in the picture and not to be left out of the crowd under the excuse that unity in things good, bad and indifferent is invariably right and just. We should not glory in being inferior to the Chinese or Japanese or Persians or Turks or to the black republic of Haiti or San Domingo who are all independent peoples and do not hanker after being a British Dominion deeming that status to be super-independence. "Facilis descensus Avernus."

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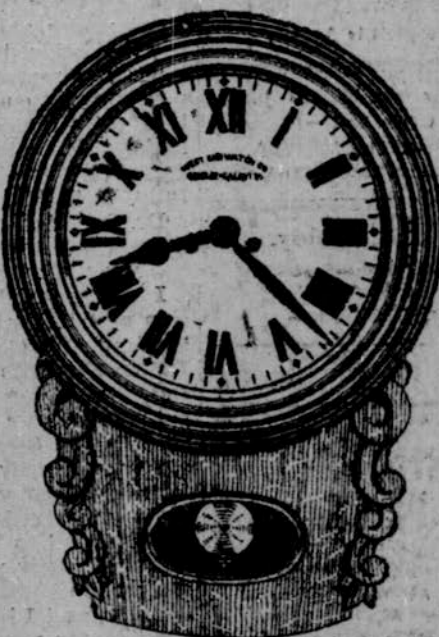


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INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

Central Association Formed In London.

(By Sunder Kabadi, General
Secretary.)
LONDON, October 24.
By Air Mail.
The inaugural meeting of the
Indian Students' Central Associa-
tion Abroad was held on Saturday
12th October at the Queen's Gate
Hall, South Kensington, when a
large gathering of Indian students
residing in this country, number-
ing over 400 was present. The
gathering was representative of all
shades of opinion and on the dais
were seated Prof. C. V. Raman,
the eminent scholar from Calcutta,
Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, M.L.A.,
Prof. H. P. Sastri, Sir Abdon Ba-
nerji, ex-Diwan of Mysore, Mr.
and Mrs. Saklatwala, Mr. Fyze
Rahamin, Aya Begum Sahiba,
Mr. R. B. Lotwala, and Mr. R. J.
Udani.

MR. BENN'S MESSAGE.
Sir Atul Chatterji, the High
Commissioner for India, in a mes-
sage regretted his inability to be
present owing to his absence at
Geneva on the League of Nations
business, while the Rt. Hon. Miss
Margaret Bondfield, the Rt. Hon.
George Lansbury and other pro-
minent Cabinet members sent
messages of sympathy. The fol-
lowing letter was received from
Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secre-
tary of State for India:

Dear Sir,
The Secretary of State has re-
ceived to-day the invitation of the
Indian Students' Organising Com-
mittee to the General Assembly of
Indian Students to be held on
Saturday afternoon next. The
Secretary of State is much inter-
ested to hear of the steps that
have been taken to form a Central
Association of Indian students re-
siding in this country and it
would have given him much plea-
sure to have been present at what
he understands is the inaugural
assembly under this Association.
It is with much regret, therefore,
that he finds that, owing to the
short notice at which he received
the invitation, it is impossible for
him so to rearrange his engage-
ments as to enable him to accept
it, and he hopes that you will
make this understood to the Or-
ganising Committee. Yours faith-
fully, D. T. Monteth.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under
Secretary wrote as follows:

Dear Mr. Kabadi,
I am grateful for your invita-
tion of October 11th to the Social
Meeting and General Assembly of
Indian Students on Saturday 12th,
October. I am sorry it was not
possible to give use earlier notice,
as, like the Secretary of State, I
am very heavily booked up, and I
fear that I cannot arrange now to
come on Saturday.

I am glad to know that an at-
tempt is being made to bring to-
gether the Indian students in this
country, and I hope that it may be
possible for me to be present at
some of your future gatherings.
The Secretary of State and myself
are anxious that the students
should know that we are interest-
ed in them and in their success,
and comfort while they are here.
I regret also that I am not able to
be present to show my respect and
admiration for the distinguished
speakers who are to address you.
I am, Sincerely yours, T. Drum-
mond Shiels.

There were many messages re-
ceived from India, including one
from the President of the Indian
Youth Congress and the other
from the Secretary of the Bombay
Students' Brotherhood. Students
from Liverpool and Edinburgh,
also sent their best wishes. The
Organising Committee which was
responsible for the convening of
the General Assembly made ear-
nest effort to take into considera-
tion while drafting the constitu-
tion for the Central Association
the views of a group of people who
established themselves as the Pro-
visional Council for the proposed
"National Union of Indian Stu-
dents" at a private meeting sub-
sequent to the meeting of the Stu-
dents' Organising Committee. The
Committee, however, regretted
that this group of people refused
to accept certain fundamental
principles which it (the Organising
Committee) thought essential
for the foundation and proper
conduct of a central association
of Indian students in this country.
The main point of difference was
that the inauguration of the cen-
tral association should take place
at a public meeting of Indian stu-
dents and not at a small gather-
ing of representatives of existing
organisations, many of which have
not been functioning quite satis-
factorily and that at any election,
only student members of the As-
sociation should have the power to
vote.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The following are the aims and
objects of the newly formed Cen-
tral Association:

(1) To promote the corporate
life of the Indian student com-
munity by uniting all Indian
students residing in Great Brit-
tain and other foreign lands and
their organisations;

(2) To promote the welfare
of Indian students by represent-

ing, safeguarding, and further-
ing their interests;

(3) To promote the social,
cultural and athletic activities
of Indian students in national
and international aspects.

The General Assembly was ad-
dressed by the three eminent edu-
cationists of India who gave a
message to the younger generation
to be self-reliant and to strive
after learning no matter from
what quarter they gathered it.
Mr. S. Saklatwala assured his au-
dience that he was there not to
lead but to be led by the younger
generation.

In this connection, it will be in-
teresting to record the efforts of
the Provisional Council of the pro-
posed "National Union of Indian
Students". It convened a Dele-
gates Conference for Saturday
and Sunday the 19th and 20th
instant. There were hardly 10 de-
legates to support the Union. In
all about 22 delegates from dif-
ferent institutions were present and
about 12 of them were definitely
opposed to the formation of a new
institution when the Central Or-
ganisation was formed only a week
earlier. The Delegates Conference
was summoned by Messrs. P. D.
Ranganathan, former Secretary of
the Y. M. C. A. Indian Students'
Hostel and at present on the Staff
of the International Students' So-
ciety which is financed by a Chris-
tian Movement on the Continent,
and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon,
President of the London Indian
Majlis. The following is the re-
solution passed by some of the
delegates present at the confer-
ence.

"We notice with regret that the
Delegates Conference was in no
sense made fully representative of
Indian student opinion in so far
as many student bodies were not
invited to participate in the Con-
ference, and the following is our
considered opinion on the Confer-
ence: (a) That after a good deal
of discussion and observation on
the spot we regret that the pro-
posed National Union of Indian
students was merely an attempt
to counteract the efforts of Indian
students themselves to organise
into a strong central body; (b)
That the unconstitutional conduct
of the Provisional Council at the
Conference and their failure to re-
cognise that a Central Association
of Indian students had already
been formed on the 12th of Octo-
ber made all effort at rapproch-
ment suggested by the Oxford de-
legates impossible and the Confer-
ence was adjourned "sine die."

While the work of the Delegate
Conference for the proposed Na-
tional Union of Indian Students
has been adjourned "sine die" for
the reasons mentioned in the re-
solution passed by some of the de-
legates, it is gratifying to note that
the Central Association has been
able to enlist the sympathy of as
many as 400 Indian students and
four of their Organisations. No-
body present on the occasion of
the inauguration of the Central
Association could have failed to
notice how keenly the need of such
an organisation has been felt and
how enthusiastically that Assem-
bly was determined to face it. The
General Council of the Association
which is composed of students
only trusts that it will be able to
have on its role as many as 800
students at the end of the year
and desires every Indian student
to help the Association to carry
out the purposes with which it is
initiated, thus removing the
standing stigma of lack of self
help and organisation, which has
so far been, very unfortunately,
the characteristic feature of the
Indian student community in this
country.

LESSENING BURDEN OF LAND

REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

EXEMPTION OF SMALL

HOLDER.

A "Bombay Government Ga-
zette" publishes the text of Bill
No. XXXII of 1929. A Bill fur-
ther to amend the Bombay Land
Revenue Code, 1879 (to introduce
which leave was granted in the
Bombay Council to Mr. N. A.
Becha on October 8th last):—

In the statement of objects and
reasons, it is observed: "The bur-
den of the present land revenue
assessment on the small holder is
very heavy. The primary ob-
ject of the Bill is to provide for
the exemption of the smallest
holder and I think 5 acres is a
fair limit."

The Bill also provides for a
graduated scale of assessment
calculated to vary the burden of
the land tax according to the
capacity of the landholder. The
Government of Bombay have re-
garded 50 per cent. of the rental
value as the maximum assess-
ment. In actual practice, it is
understood, about 40 per cent. is
now being levied, as an average
for all holdings. Both the prin-
ciples of the exemption of the
small owner and the graduation
of public taxation have been
adopted by Government in the
case of income tax and I see no
valid reason why they should not
also be incorporated in the law
relating to land revenue."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Bill To Make Provision For
Labour Representation.

A Bombay Government Gazette
publishes the text of Bill No.
XXXV of 1929—A Bill further to
amend the Bombay University
Act, 1928:—

In the statement of objects and
reasons, it is observed:—"The ne-
cessity of giving representation to
labour interests in the various re-
presentative bodies has been ad-
mitted. Provision has been made
or labour representation in the
legislative Assembly and the Pro-
vincial Legislative Council. In
the Bombay Legislative Council
Electoral rules special provision
for the representation of the la-
bouring classes has been made in
Rule 3 (b) (B). The City of
Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, has
been recently amended and right
of election has been given to the
labouring classes to elect four
Councillors to the Corporation. In
Bombay Improvement Trust and
Port Trust representation is given
to labour. A Bill to amend the
Bombay Port Trust Act with a view
to give representation to labour
in the Port Trust has been under
consideration of the Council."

The need of labour representa-
tion on the Senate of the Bombay
University is all the greater as the
Senate will have to consider and
decide several questions in which
labour is vitally concerned. In
the Universities of Birmingham,
Manchester, and other Western
Countries, provision has been
made for giving instructions on
problem affecting labour. Further,
in the Bombay University Act IV
of 1928, provision has been made
to give representation to Millow-
ners' Association and other bodies.

When the Bombay University
Bill was under discussion in Legis-
lative Council, notice of an amend-
ment was given for making pro-
vision in the Act itself for repre-
sentation to Labour on the Senate
of the University. The Honour-
able Sir Chunilal Mehta, the then
Leader of the House, gave an as-
surance that Labour will be given
a representation on the Senate
amongst the 40 seats set apart for
nominations. His exact words
("vide" Bombay Legislative Coun-
cil Debates, Vol. XXI, page 316,
dated 3rd October 1927) are as
follows:—

"It Labour is organized in the
way the Millowners' Association
or the Chambers of Commerce
have been organized, one should
not have the slightest objection
to have representatives of La-
bour on the University election.
It is no use saying that by hav-
ing representative of the Millow-
ners we are only trying to
create a cleavage between the
industrialist and labourer. It
is nothing of the kind. It is
merely the lack of an organized
constituency that prevents La-
bour from being asked to select
its representatives. I may go
further and say that there are
certain number of seats specifi-
cally reserved for nominations
and it is in order to correct this
difficulty of finding proper con-
stituencies that a large number
of seats has been set aside, for
nomination."

My Honourable friend op-
posite suggested that if they are
to come in by nomination, then
raise the number from 40 to 41
or 42. Well, Sir, I cannot un-
derstand why out of 40 room
cannot be found for one or two
to represent labour."

In spite of this assurance given
on behalf of the Government,
no representative of labour has
been nominated in the nomina-
tion of 40 Fellows recently made
on the Senate of the University.
The present Bill is therefore
intended to make a provision for
labour representation in the
Bombay University Act on lines
similar to those to be found in
the Bombay Legislative Coun-
cil Electoral Rules.

HOLD THE CONFERENCE
SOON.

"Statesman's" Plea.

The "Statesman" writes:—
Unless the official mind in Delhi
realizes that the Round Table
Conference, although of course, it
cannot legislate, is to be more
than consultative in that it has
to prepare a settlement which
Parliament will make operative,
there is little use in proposing it.
Inasmuch as His Majesty's Gov-
ernment which will be responsible
for the Bill in Parliament will
also be one of the parties to the
Round Table Conference and is
indeed its convener, and as the
Conservative and Liberal parties
without whose consent there is no
present no Parliamentary majori-
ty must also be invited to send
their representative, there is no
risk at all of the Conference ulti-
mately arriving at an agreement
which Parliament will refuse to
ratify. It is essential that the
Conference should be a responsi-
ble one. It is charged with the
task of bringing about peace and
ending non-co-operation once and

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Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

for all. Let it be suggested that
it is but one more "consultative"
device, and that whether its mem-
bers agree or do not agree Par-
liament will pass a Bill of some
sort and hand out a further in-
stallment of reforms and all hope
of agreement will vanish. The
extremist has everything to gain
and nothing to lose by preserving
his irresponsibility. Once he sees
the Moderate within sight of an
agreement with the British Gov-
ernment he has only to refuse his
consent, confident that what Gov-
ernment and the Moderates agree
upon will be given him, while
he will have all the popular glory
of having insisted on more and
retain freedom to any extent he
likes to prevent the new measure
from working.

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What the People Say

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read this morning in the "Times" a summary of the statement issued by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on his return to Bombay from England. Sir Chimanlal has rendered a distinct service by laying stress on the necessity of starting a vigorous, well-organised, and systematic propaganda in England, without any further loss of time. Any one who has got into touch with the English political circles interested in India, recognises the damage that is being done to our cause by the absence of any systematic work on our behalf. I have met men as well as women who seek information in order to help. I have had the pleasure of talking to distinguished non-politicians who are willing to let me make full use of their position and influence. I have discussed the Indian situation with people who became friendly the moment their doubts born of ignorance were removed. I have realised with the deepest regret how we are losing the benefit of a great deal of support because we have no agency here which will gather together all the friendly forces or forces which might become friendly. Shall we even now take up this work?

The hostile elements in this country as well as in India will burst forth into fury when the appropriate time will arrive, at the moment, they are silently working, growing and gathering volume and strength, and are waiting. What are we doing to meet them? It is obvious that it is our work in India which really matters, but to minimise the importance of the work in this country is to betray a woeful lack of appreciation of the manner in which things are managed in this country. I am saying something which I know that some Indians have been able to render much useful service, they have removed doubts and misapprehensions, secured sympathy and good-will, and converted waverers into friends. But the task requires a large organisation, and a systematic plan of campaign, and I entirely agree with Sir Chimanlal that casual efforts by individuals will be of not much avail.

I have written before on this subject and I have taken the liberty of reverting to it because the conviction is growing deeper and stronger in me, that with the Labour Government in office, we can accomplish a great deal if we set up a well-organised machinery here. If our leaders desire to accept this idea—I sincerely hope they will—I shall then submit that no more time should be lost. Men and money should be found immediately. A distinguished professor who is highly influential in political circles told me that this kind of effort should have been commenced much earlier. I agree with him, but I venture to think that it has not become too late yet.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN.
London.
October 24.

RAMAYAN AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the question of temple entry is looming large in social politics, it would not be out of place if I were to place a few lines out of Holy Ramayan before your 'high class Hindus' who regard the so-called depressed people with supreme contempt.

Ramchandraji, when driven into exile by King Dasharatha, formed the friendship of 'Kevat', a very low class Hindu. This Kevat soon became a Bhakta and when Bharat accompanied by that great sage and preceptor, Guru Vasishtha, whom I dare say all high class Hindus still admire, went to find the whereabouts of the royal exiles this Kevat formed one of the search party. When Ramchandraji was ultimately traced out, he went out of his way, actually to embrace Kevat on seeing him, a token of the highest regard even now among the Hindus. The event is described by Doha 136 of Avadhya-kand, Tulsidas.

Again when the royal brothers went out to meet Vashistaji, Kevat was included in the party. Vashistaji on seeing Ramchandraji rushed forward and enfolded him in a loving embrace. Royal Lakshman was standing by when Kevat naturally diffident of his status bowed down to the sage from a respectful distance. Vashistaji forcibly took Kevat up in his arms in preference to Lakshmanji and embraced him with such fervour that Tulsidas goes on to say the enthusiasm of Vashistaji in embracing was like the eagerness of a robber who rushes up a spoil of gold in his bag. The gods above appreciated the sage's action and showered flowers from heaven. Tulsidas commenting on the above incident further says that Kevat was the meanest of the mean while Vashistaji was one of the most exalted. And the fervour with which the latter met the former ought to proclaim to the world the magic of the Bhakti of God, who levels all. The incident is full well described in Avadyakand. Still again there

is the incident of that Shabri, a seemingly wretched low class person. She collected a few berries and before offering them to Ramachandraji. Oh high class Hindus, horror of horrors, she tasted each one to satisfy herself that they were really nice. We are assured by the texts that this woman attained heaven.

Comment on the above is superfluous. Here in one of our holiest books, the sacred Ramayan; there is sanction for meeting with and mixing with the depressed people. The lead is given by Ramchandraji's very self and it seems surprising indeed that misguided worshippers, these children of Rishis, are striving hard to draw a line between Bhakta and Bhakta and thus seek to create in his eyes a distinction, which he, first of all, is sure to condemn.

May good sense guide the bell-ingers.—Yours, etc.,
RAVI RAI BAXI.
Junagad, Nov. 5.

VICEREGAL PRONOUNCEMENT AND LEADERS' RESPONSE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read with interest and responsible concern the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other national spokesmen on the Viceroyal pronouncement in the matter of Indian constitution. We notice that one of the conditions laid down in the statement is the grant of general amnesty to political prisoners, but we are afraid, in the absence of a clear definition of the term "political prisoners" as used by the leaders in their statement (though we feel sure they mean by it also to include the prisoners and under-trials in connection with trade disputes, Labour movement or work of economic uplift of the masses within the meaning of the aforesaid term), it is possible that the Government may exclude such class of prisoners from the amnesty, when it may actually come to be declared. It has as a matter of course already created some ambiguity in the mind of a section of the public as to whether the leaders have been comprehensive in their demand and are really serious about securing the favourable atmosphere in the country. They must know, as we are confident that they do, that without contentment among the masses and removal of the galling sense of being uncared for under which they smart, no calmer atmosphere can come about and grow in the country, specially when hundreds of recognised leaders and sincere workers of the Labour movement are either suffering imprisonment or are undergoing trials in different parts of the country. The disputes in connection with the South Indian Railway strike of 1928, Bombay Textile strike, Gollum strike, Bengal Jute Mills strike, Budge-Budge Oil strike and such others have yielded their quota of sufferers at the hands of the policy pursued by the authorities. The sufferings of these prisoners are due to their humanitarian work and their zeal in the matter of striving to increase the wealth of the working classes as regards working hours, wage conditions, security of service and the like, motives which cannot be regarded as other than noble. Under the circumstances, we appeal to the signatories to the statement to define clearly their demand regarding amnesty in order to avoid any error of judgment that may arise.—Yours, etc.,

SATISH CHANDRA BOSE,
For Hon'y. Secretary,
Employees' Association,
72, Canning Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 5.

AHMEDABAD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with mingled feelings, a letter about "Ahmedabad" from a visitor in your issue of the 4th November complaining about the negligence of the Municipality in not following the rules of sanitation and hygiene of the public "visitors" must remember that it is not the Municipality's authority to control motor-drivers and so cannot be held responsible for the accident that occurred to the pedestrians or passengers. The picture that has been drawn about "all roads being narrow covered with every possible kind of waste, not excluding the human waste" is highly exaggerated. "Visitors" seems to forget that what is true of a past is not true about the whole. There are some roads near Khadia and Bhadra Fort which can compete with best roads of Bombay and Baroda in cleanliness. "Visitors" does not seem to have seen any block of many housing societies near Ellis Bridge. All these blocks have been built with all consideration to external exit as well as sanitation. "Visitors" is only right in his complaint about the water

supply of the City and the Municipality cannot escape responsibility from having such a state of affairs. It is no use blaming Mr. Ambalal, the leader of the Independent Party, as he does his utmost to improve the civic conditions of the City. "Visitors" seems to be prejudiced against him when he describes the leader as "a destructive influence disguised as a constructive worker." "Visitors" will remember that the present state would continue so long as the communal spirit which is the outcome of plural voting system is prevalent as it is highly harmful and not a few members with lack of ability are elected on account of their belonging to a particular caste.—Yours, etc.,

JAYANTILAL C. MEHTA,
Chandrabhavan,
Ahmedabad, November 4.

IMPERIAL BANK BUSINESS PRACTICES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago I presented your readers with a distinct evidence of the Imperial Bank's "imperial" practices. I am now presenting another. I, therefore, request you to give it the same publicity as you did to the earlier one.

The Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank has a current account with the local Branch of the Imperial Bank of India and maintains in it an average daily balance amounting to several thousands. The other day this Bank sent to the Imperial Bank three G. C. notes of Rs. 1,000 each of the Madras circle to be credited to its current account with them. The Imperial Bank did, of course, credit them. But in doing it they charged to the Urban Co-operative Bank a discount of Rs. 7-8 at 4 annas per cent. Had these G. C. notes been three cheques of Rs. 1,000 each drawn by or on the Madras Branch of the Imperial Bank they would have been given credit free of any charge whatever. The implication of the present practice is obvious enough. In the eyes of the Imperial Bank its own instruments are issued either by itself or by its constituents are more entitled to special facilities than the tenders issued by the Government of India. The Imperial Bank is as every one knows a semi-Government Bank and has been enjoying special concessions and benefits granted to it by the Government under a special Circular. It will, therefore, be interesting to know the arguments with which it may try to justify such practices towards the Government's own subjects. Will any number of the Legislative Assembly try and obtain the Government views on the subject? I am sure that the Banking Inquiry Committee will also make a note of the same.—Yours, etc.,

Hubli, Nov. 8.

WANTED INFORMATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your editor in the matter of the flotation of the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co. Ltd. has rendered genuine service. The point to which particular attention of the public should be directed is the fact that this Company has agreed to pay the following as and by way of promotion consideration:—

- (a) rupees two lacs immediately in fully paid shares.
- (b) ten per cent of all future issues in the capital of the company, i.e., the promoters have become entitled to get Rs. three lakhs thirty thousand out of the unissued capital of Rs. thirty-three lakhs. Thus the promoters got Rs. five lakhs thirty thousand in fully paid shares for transferring the license to the company. This amount is in addition to about nine lakhs seventy three thousand in form of "capital expenditure" which is said to have been incurred on the undertaking and which is to be paid in additional nine lakhs of rupees fully paid shares and seventy three thousand rupees in cash. This is not all; in addition to the above a fifty years agreement is made with the Calendar Cable and Construction Company as "construction and maintenance Engineers" with allowances, concessions, purchases, etc., which is claimed to have been made as part of the consideration for transfer of that company's interest in the license and the undertaking. To sum up, the position is that both the licenses are to enjoy the five lakhs and thirty thousand; one of them is to enjoy the Managing Agency while the other is to enjoy the Engineering Agency. One feels puzzled as to the footing on which these terms are arrived at, which, to an untutored mind, in absence of information appears to be an extravagant burden of "watered capital" on the establishment. This being a public utility company it is necessary that some enterprising member should put a question in our Legislative Council with a view to discover, if possible, what the views of the Government which gave this concession are—whether the Government considers it in the interests of the public

that this concession should be taken advantage of in the manner disclosed.

The agreements so favourable to the promoters should have been first approved by an independent Board of Directors. The Board as advertised is made up of five Directors of whom three are connected with the promotion. Of the other two directors one is a lawyer, leaving only one business man in the person of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. It will be interesting to know whether in the view of Sir Purshotamdas this deal is (1) a business proposition from the point of view of shareholders and (2) one which is in the interests of the residents of suburban Bombay.

The capital issued at present is seventeen lacs of which shares of the value of eleven lacs are to be allotted as fully paid to the promoters as shown above. Thus at present the company is virtually the property of the promoters and agents. Even when at some future date the full capital of fifty lacs is issued, shares fully paid of the value of fourteen lacs are to remain in the hands of the founders. An extraordinary or special resolution, so necessary for the alteration of articles, memorandum and other important steps that may have to be taken in the life time of the company will thus be almost impossible for shareholders to pass unless promoters join them. In spite of all these we are told that the first issue is over subscribed. This was natural in view of the very small quantity of shares offered to the public. It is no proof of the fact that the terms of issue were acceptable to the general public. On the contrary a larger amount would have been subscribed if the same had been offered on better terms.

Government and the Indian commercial opinion are anxious to see that investment habits grow among the masses; joint stock companies are the media of investment; it will be easily seen that promotions of the kind referred to above can hardly foster general investment habits in industries. If industrial progress is to be advanced, it is up to the promoters to see that companies are not started with heavy loads round their neck; a moment's reflection will convince any body that the issue involved very largely affects the economic welfare of the country. It is, therefore, hoped that commercial bodies will co-operate with the Shareholders' Association in its efforts to bring the methods of company promoters under proper control. The urgency of the company law revision and that too on substantial lines cannot be doubted. The old slogan of "let shareholders and out for themselves" what is good investment for them should now be displaced and practical considerations should be substituted.—Yours, etc.,

"SUBURBAN RESIDENT"
Bombay, November 8.

BHAVNAGAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am extremely surprised to see through the columns of your paper a man of culture and status like Mr. Kapil Thakur holding such conservative and pessimistic ideas about the Bhavnagar Youth League.

He has stated that Bhavnagar Youth League had no effect on the death-dinner and that the plea of non-violence is unconvincing. One who was involved may not prove an efficient judge to gauge the success it attained. But the peaceful organised picketing and the silent submissive spirits of the youths have convinced the people of the earnestness and sincerity of the purpose. The example set by the youths has made the public of Bhavnagar in particular and Kathiawar in general realise that a new era is being ushered in. That they are no more inclined to remain bound in the shackles of false conventions and evil traditions, that they are alive to the activities spreading new light in India.

What strange mentality is manifest in daring to state that the Bhavnagar Youths resent at the action of the Youth League and that they feel it as a slur cast on them by the outside youths? Does he intend to suffocate the newborn league? Does he wish thereby that there should be factions in the Bhavnagar youths? When unity and integrity is essential for progress to such a League.

The true test of the moment is in the complex situation and the sound and stable beginning of the Bhavnagar Youth League shows all signs of success in the future to come. The crowning glory of the movement is the bold stand of the organisers and it is hoped that the Bhavnagar student world will unite to fight the just cause. I request men like Mr. Kapil Thakur to maintain an unbiased attitude towards such Youth Leagues which covet their hearty co-operation.

With a fervent appeal to the public of Bhavnagar to make the movement a success and to the misinterpreters to interpret in the right movement.—Yours, etc.,
GHANASHYAM C. OZA.
Wadhwan, Nov. 6.

ZAOPA TEMPLE AND UNTOUCHABLES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is the significance of the amazing conduct of the management of the Zaopa Temple in inviting European foreigners to have a look at the serenely beautiful and enchanting idols and in admitting them so far as the verandah on the ground floor and into the drawing room on the first floor and their stern refusal to comply with the request of their cultured co-religionists to admit their unfortunate brethren—the Untouchables—into the sacred precincts of the Mandir? The sanctity of the place is doubted because of the presence of the mourners at times for meetings convened in the premises and of the free access to foreigners to certain portions of the premises of the temple. It is a matter of great shame that the worthy champions (?) of Hindu religion should go out of their way and invite foreigners to a temple under their care and should deem it beneath their dignity to throw the doors of that temple open to a certain section of their own community.

Further the Manager has the temerity to hold out a threat to one and all concerned and to condemn the noble-hearted signatories as mischievous agitators. The Manager perhaps fancies that he is in the land of Bacha-I-Saqo. Well, he will soon be disillusioned. Again, the Manager has dragged the fair name of the enlightened and tolerant Pathare Prabhu community just to show that his views are shared by members of that community, but let the public note for a truth that this is not the case at all and that he has not the slightest authority to do that.

Let the trustees re-consider their decision at least for the fair name and reputation of the Catholic Hindu religion whose chief tenet is "God dwelleth in all beings"—Yours, etc.,

JAYAKAR.

WANTED EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public are at a loss to understand why the post office 5 year cash certificates are not accepted by the Imperial Bank of India and other local banks as security for the purpose of loan and overdraft facilities. These certificates can safely be classed in the line of so-called Government securities viz., loans and bonds and Post Trust bonds and Municipal debentures, etc. which are readily accepted by the banks for the above purpose. The public may look upon this as miscredit of the Post Office which is otherwise believed to be a most creditable and popular body of the Government. Will it be explained?—Yours, etc.,

V. S. CHOKSEY.

Nair Committee's Report.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

The "New Statesman" writes:—The report of the Indian Central Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission is in the press. It is signed by Sir Sankaran Nair and all his colleagues. It is a far-ranging document, making a volume of considerable size.

The proposals, we understand, include what amounts to complete provincial autonomy with full financial control by the Legislatures, some modifications of the Central Government, which the Simon Commission may be loath to touch, and a suggestion relating to direct election between the Indian Legislature and the Imperial Parliament which may prove to be quite original. The Viceroy is on his way back to Bombay, and he will meet the Legislative Assembly at Delhi presumably with a considered statement of general policy, or principle, adopted by the Cabinet after the Prime Minister's return to England. The Government, very wisely, has taken care to make it known that the definite and surprising assertions in certain London newspapers, as to Dominion Status with a time limit, are unauthorised and misleading. All three parties are officially committed to the Simon Commission, and obviously the report could not be anticipated by the Government or the India Office. It is well-known that Mr. Wedgwood Benn has been rather more than willing to make a winter tour of India preparatory to the work of the new year, but it is decided that he is not to go.

ITALIAN MINISTER'S INSISTENCE TELLS.

Serbian Radoloslovitch Jailed.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Belgrade.—Owing to the insistence of the Italian Minister on punishment being meted out to the Serbian Radoloslovitch has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and his companion, to five days, although the police investigation showed that Colonel Cassoni provoked the trouble. Italians are dissatisfied at the sentences and await instructions from Rome.

THE UNQUALIFIED INCOME-TAX "EXPERTS"

Need Of Amending Section 11 Of Income-Tax Act.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS' DEMAND.

The Secretaries, of the Incorporated Accountants' Association, Bombay, has sent the following memorandum to the Chairman and members of the Select Committee for the Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill No. 9 of 1929, and the Chairman and members of the Central Board of Revenue of Simla, and the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla. Re. Section 11 of the Indian Income-Tax Amendment Bill of 1929.

The attention of our association has recently been drawn to the proposed amendment of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, referred to above, and, we, the secretaries of the above Association, have been directed to place before you the views of our Association on the proposed legislation.

The membership of our Association is open only to the members of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of London which is one of the six societies whose members are entitled under the provisions of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to practice as public accountants and auditors throughout India by virtue of their membership of the London Society.

The proposed amendment by which none else except those specially mentioned in the new section of the amended Act shall be allowed to appear on behalf of an assessee in Income-Tax proceedings, is, in our opinion, highly necessary and essential for the efficient administration of the Act.

THE QUACK EXPERT.

Section 61 of the Act as it now stands allows the assessee to be represented by whomsoever he chooses. This wide power of selection does not seem to have been exercised by the average assessee in a prudent manner. It has proved beneficial neither to the public at large nor to the Revenue authorities concerned. The "Expert" who is asked to present the assessee's case is usually a lay man of no qualifications and is under no disciplinary control of any kind. Instances are not wanting where these experts have handled 'Tax cases' in a manner no qualified auditor should have stooped to do. The reason is not far to seek. The professional accountant, it has always to be borne in mind, has to work under the very stringent disciplinary control both of the "Auditors' Council" of the Government of India as well as of the "Disciplinary Committee" of the London Institute of Society of which he may be a member. He has to maintain the reputation, honour and the standard of efficiency of the profession to which he belongs and has to follow scrupulously the codes of etiquette that have been set up for the profession. These are some of the considerations which never for a moment trouble the 'free lance' 'Income-Tax Experts'. Moreover, these attributes of the professional accountant enable both assessee as well as the Income-Tax authorities to know precisely whom they are dealing with.

The level to which these experts sometimes descend is laid bare by some of the cases that have come for decision before Law Courts. In these cases are few and far between, it is due to the rareness of their occurrence, but rather to the reluctance of the public to enter into litigation involving delay and expense. Having pointed out how these 'experts' carry on their practice free of all check or control either through Government agency or by professional bodies of reputation and standing, we may now briefly indicate the class of men who are usually drawn into this lucrative work and the qualifications they hold. As to the class of men—barring a few exceptions—that become 'Income-Tax Experts' there can hardly be any doubt in view of the things that have come to

light in and out of law courts. As for their qualifications, many of them have had hardly any professional training to speak of. Generally speaking, those that cannot enter the profession through a severe examination test followed by three to five years of practical training in a professional accountants' office, make up their minds to become "Experts." No wonder these experts are what we find them to be.

In view of the ease with which entry is available into this lucrative trade, the number of these experts is ever on the increase and the resulting keener competition will only make matters worse. This aspect of the question makes it all the more imperative that drastic legislation is undertaken without further loss of time.

COMPETITION BETWEEN UNQUALIFIED MEN.

It may perhaps be conceded that the need for these experts did exist more than a decade ago when Income-tax legislation was still in its infancy in India, and the number of people available to help the public in Income-Tax matters was very small. The need for these unqualified men clearly does not exist any more. The Government of India as well as the Indian Universities have, at great expense, instituted diplomas and degrees with a view to give sound training to young men desirous of entering the accountancy profession. There are now available a large number of well qualified young men ready to shoulder the responsibilities of an honoured profession the way in which is ever open to those that are prepared to undergo the severe training so highly essential in a profession that demands technical knowledge of a high order. It is but fair that this profession which so greatly involves the interests of the public should be open only to those that have qualified for it.

It has been suggested by these experts, as a last resort, that the Government should grant certificates to those already practising as "experts", entitling them to appear in Income-Tax proceedings; such a step, they hold, would be analogous to the procedure adopted by the Government when the Companies Act, 1913 was passed. The position as regards Income-Tax experts as at present existing cannot, by any means, be compared to what happened in 1913. At that time the only persons qualified to conduct company audits were those then practising as auditors. Hence auditors' certificates had to be granted to them so that a deadlock might be avoided when the Act came into operation. At the present time a large number of qualified men are immediately available, so that there is no need whatever for creating a special class of 'Certified Experts' not possessing the qualifications required by the Act.

AN UNFOUNDED FEAR.

Another fear expressed by those anxious to see that the proposed Bill is not put on the Statute Book is, that, if the professional accountants are given the monopoly in regard to Income-Tax matters, they would misuse their privilege and charge heavy fees to the assesses and heavy premiums to apprentices that want to enter the profession. This fear is as unfounded as it is mischievous. As already mentioned above, the professional accountant is guided in his conduct by what is expected of him as a member of the profession and not by what may be immediately beneficial to him. This argument of the experts only shows their method of making the best of a given situation.

Under these circumstances, our association is strongly of the opinion that the proposed legislation does not come a day too soon, and that it should, without further delay, be passed by the legislature in the form now drafted in the interest of the public and the Revenue.

EXIT SECRET SERVICE?

British Government Considering Its Abolition.

It is understood that the Government is contemplating the abolition of the Secret Service. Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, has, it is stated, already held conversations with representatives of other Powers on the subject of espionage, and it is hoped that an agreement may be reached when the Naval Armaments Conference concludes, says the "Sunday Express."

The Secret Service has no "official" existence, although every year Parliament is asked to vote a little under £250,000 for its upkeep. This vote, by immemorial custom, is never discussed by the House. The Foreign Office, the War Office and the Admiralty each had their own Intelligence branches before the War. They were recruited largely from rich young leisured men who never expected payment, but undertook the dangerous work for the love of adventure.

The present-day secret service organization was set up by Sir Basil Thomson in 1914, when he was Assistant Commissioner of Police, to deal with German spies. Sir Wyndham Childs succeeded him, but since his retirement no appointment has been made. Drummond's Bank in Tragaigarsquare was, before its absorption by one of the larger groups, the Secret Service bank, where for many years, while gold was unobtainable elsewhere, it was paid without question over the counter to holders of cheques bearing a certain signature.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1929.

WHAT AFFECTS BRITISH PEOPLE MOST

Mr. Popatlal Chudgar's Appeal To States' Subjects.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO PEOPLE'S SERVANT.

Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar who as a member of the deputation of the Indian States' People's Conference had been to England nearly a year back to represent to the British Government and the British people the viewpoint of the Indian States' Subjects regarding the future relationship between the Indian States and the Indian Government, arrived in Bombay on Monday afternoon by Lloyd Triestino's liner S.S. "Pilsna" after rendering yeoman service to the cause he was deputed to represent.

Mr. Chudgar was accorded a most cordial welcome at the Alexandra Dock by a large number of his friends and admirers who were vying with one another to do honour to their successful representative. Mr. Chudgar seemed almost buried under the weight of garlands and bouquets that were showered upon him. Volunteer corps of the States' People's Conference was present at the Dock to salute him with usual ceremony.

Asked on board the ship by a special representative of the "Chronicle" to express his views regarding the recent Viceregal pronouncement, Mr. Chudgar said he had only read a wireless summary of the pronouncement, which was, of course, extremely mutilated. He had better not say anything until he had read the complete text of the pronouncement. Speaking generally, Mr. Chudgar made it clear that no Round Table Conference at which a fair representation of the Indian States' subjects was not called, would command any confidence of the subjects of the States. The States' people would have nothing to do with such a Conference.

CONCENTRATE ON BOYCOTT.

Mr. Chudgar's Appeal.

Under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference and Kathiawar Praja Mandal, a largely attended meeting of the Indian States' Subjects residing in Bombay was held on Monday night at Keshav Baug, Princess Street, to welcome home Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar who returned to India the same afternoon from England where he had been as a representative of the Indian States' People's Conference. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided. Although the meeting was convened at a late hour, the enthusiasm of the audience seemed none the less keen for it. Sjt. Chudgar was given a rousing ovation on his arrival at the meeting.

TRIBUTES TO MR. CHUDGAR.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta paid a glowing tribute of praise to Sjt. Chudgar who, he said, had rendered splendid services to the cause which was so dear to the hearts of the Indian States' Subjects. By his selfless service and magnificent sacrifice, Mr. Chudgar had put the subjects of all the Indian States under a deep debt of gratitude. It was difficult to adequately appreciate the work which Mr. Chudgar had done in England as a member of the deputation sent by the Indian States' People's Conference. Mr. Manilal Kothari thought that the occasion was unique in the history of the Indian States' Subjects. Sjt. Chudgar, he said, had done more than anybody else in putting before the British Government and people the true picture of the conditions under which the people of the Indian States were labouring.

Mr. Manishankar Trivedi contrasted the reception given to Mr. Chudgar by the States' Subjects with that given to the Jamsahab of Nawanagar by his subjects. He had not the least doubt, he added, that Mr. Chudgar had established himself in the hearts of the seven crores of Indian States' Sub-

jects. To these subjects he was dearer than their princes.

Mr. Sharma added his tribute to the Chorus of praise which was being showered on Mr. Chudgar. He narrated to the audience how Dr. Chudgar, by the dint of his personal qualities, had surmounted a thousand and one difficulties that beset his path.

Mr. Meghani remarked that the life of Mr. Popatlal Chudgar was a permanent dedication to the cause of Indian States' people. Nothing was dearer to him than the welfare of the unfortunate subjects of the Indian States. Incidentally the speaker referred to Mr. Chudgar's book "Indian Princes under British protection" which, he said, would be a fitting reply to the frivolous claims put forward by the Princes.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth urged the subjects of the States to follow in the footsteps of Sjt. Chudgar in serving the cause which was dear to them all. The speaker declared that Princes were in no sense the real representatives of their subjects. He deprecated the attitude of the Princes in refusing to respond to the invitation of Pandit Motilal Nehru to sit at a Round Table Conference. Referring to the Viceregal pronouncement and the promised Round Table Conference, Mr. Sheth publicly appealed to the leaders of British India to come to the rescue of the seven crore subjects of the Indian States and to secure for them a fair representation at the coming Round Table Conference.

Mr. Popatlal Chudgar was the recipient of a rousing ovation when he rose to reply to the speeches of welcome. He described himself as a servant of the Indian States' Subjects. In a humorous vein, he narrated his experiences in England. If there was anything, he went on to say, that had a direct appeal to the hearts of the British people, it was the boycott of the British goods. He exhorted the Indian people to concentrate their energies on the question of boycott.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

"THE RIALTO."

New Cinema Opened By Sir Cowasji.

A pleasant function took place on Monday night when the "Rialto," the new cinema at Grant Road under the management of the Globe Theatres Ltd., the proprietors of the Capitol Cinema, was opened by Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.).

A large and representative gathering was present on the occasion. The guests were accommodated on the terrace which was tastefully and artistically decorated.

Mr. Mistri of Messrs. Mistri and Bhedwar, architects, expressed the gratitude of the management to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for his kindness in performing the function.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in a brief speech complimented the management on their new enterprise. He then cut the ribbon across the gate, and declared the cinema open, amidst the applause of the gathering.

The guests were then entertained to an attractive show, the film selected being the "Tollers" in which Douglas Fairbanks Jr. fills the leading role.

"LA BOHEME" AT OPERA HOUSE.

Magnificent Singing By Tenor.

It was another momentous production at the Royal Opera House when the Italian season was further advanced with the staging of "La Boheme." Signor Giletta,



Mr. S. K. PATIL, Vice-President of Girgaum Branch of Hindu Maha Sabha, addressing a mass meeting at Chaupati urging extinction of untouchability.

DR. SATYAPAL TO BE RELEASED.

Lahore High Courts' Judgment.

CONVICTION UPHELD BUT SENTENCE REDUCED.

LAHORE, Nov. 11. Judgment was delivered in the appeal preferred by Dr. Satyapal against his conviction and sentence to two years rigorous imprisonment and two thousand rupees fine for sedition. Justice Zafarali in the Lahore High Court today upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to the period already undergone and remitted the fine. Dr. Satyapal will be released forthwith.—Free Press.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

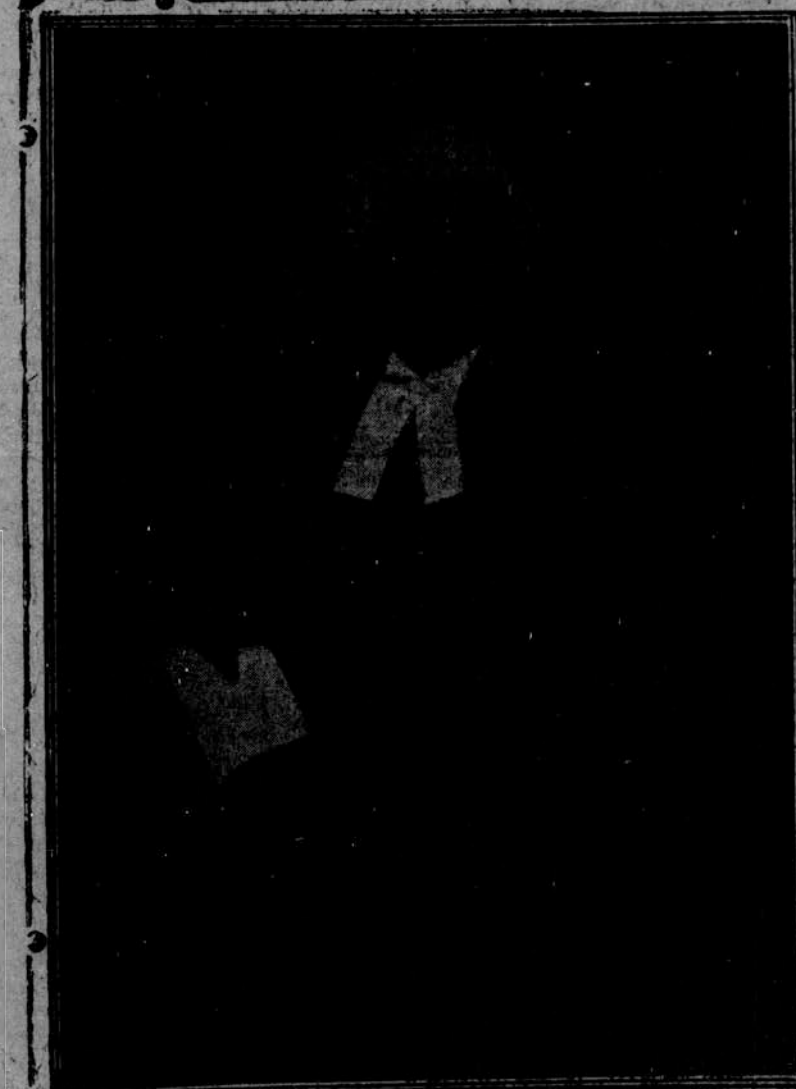
Free-lance Views On India.

LONDON, Nov. 2. "The Times" political notes contain the following:—

"In the case of Lord Birkenhead, members are uncommonly anxious that there should be no misapprehension in India about his present irresponsible position. 'It was easy work to poke fun at Lord Parmoor, who was not there to be offered as a burnt sacrifice, but the more serious parts of his attack were frankly those of the free-lance he has now become and not of the official reader to his party on Indian affairs.'—Statesman."

the famous tenor made a triumphal appearance as Rodolfo, and established himself as one of the finest tenors we have heard on this side in recent years. Puccini's tuneful music made a great impression on the audience. Though one of his early compositions it still remains one of his best. The music is always appropriate and emphasises the colourful atmosphere envisioned by the Italian master.

Signorita Ferrari portrayed the frail Mimì with great dramatic force. Her voice was particularly effective in the rendering of Mi Chiamano Mimì (My name is Mimì). Pathos was well depicted in her Addio, which was a feature of the third Act. Musetta was delightfully played by Signorita Henkina. Her voice had all its usual opulence and her enunciation was faultless. The duet scene where Rodolfo and Marcello muse on the past, was singularly successful, and the actors gracefully responded to repeated encores. The staging was splendid, there were no hitches, and Signor Ceccarelli as the conductor was a decided success. All the lesser principals contributed to a highly successful performance.



Mr. P. L. Chudgar, Member of the Indian State People's Delegation, who returned to India on Monday, after one year's propaganda on behalf of Indian State subjects in England.

NO UNCONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Maharashtra Endorses Delhi Leaders' Manifesto.

POONA, Nov. 10.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, to consider the Viceroy's statement and the Delhi leaders' Manifesto on it. The meeting lasted for more than three hours, and several prominent men in Poona participated in the discussion.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar strongly supported the condition of general amnesty, and he thought that there was little haste in issuing that Manifesto. The Lahore and Meerut prisoners, he observed, were the greatest patriots of India, and there would be no co-operation until that condition is accepted. He stated that every Maharashtrian, if searched in an Independence wallah at heart, but for the sake of unity Maharashtra was prepared

for co-operation on the basis of Dominion Status.

Messrs. Gokhale, Kelkar, Kanitkar and N. V. Gadgil of the Youth League strongly supported the Manifesto. The latter stressed on the condition demanding majority of congressmen in the Round Table Conference.

The President, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in his concluding remarks very clearly pointed the real significance of the statement. He said that we have gained something so far as the statement has made explicit what was implicit in the 1917 declaration, viz., the goal of Dominion Status, but we have gained nothing since it added nothing to the former proclamation. In regard to the Round Table Conference, he stated that the clever politician must always try to put his opponent in the wrong box, and so we must co-operate if the conditions were accepted.—Free Press.

PANDEMONIUM IN CORPORATION.

Dr. Choksy's Motion Raises Confusion And Uproar.

PRESIDENT ADJOURNS HOUSE ABRUPTLY.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday was abruptly adjourned at the far end of the day owing to confusion and disorders that suddenly prevailed in the House. The proceedings were carried out smoothly till 4-50 p.m. (B.T.) when suddenly Dr. Choksy moved an adjournment of the House to draw the attention of the Municipal workmen and the hawkers. This was followed with tremendous confusion and the president abruptly adjourned the House.

MAJOR COVELL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Major Covell made several recommendations, viz:—
(i) The effective organisation of the Anti-Malaria Staff.
(ii) Unity of control of anti-malarial measures over the whole Island of Bombay.

(iii) The adoption of a systematic campaign with the object of abolishing all permanent breeding places of the malaria-carrying mosquito of Bombay.
(iv) Preventive measures to be of a permanent nature wherever possible.

(v) The provision of effective legislation to enforce the necessary measures.
(vi) This legislation to apply to the Railways, all Government Departments, and in fact to all public and private bodies in the Island of Bombay.

(vii) Active co-operation in the carrying out of preventive measures on the part of the officers controlling the Railways, Government Departments and other public bodies and on the part of the Municipality itself.

The Commissioner in his letter dated the 21st May 1929, stated that the Malaria Committee appointed by Government on the 8th April 1929, agreed with one of Major Covell's recommendations, viz., that for the successful operation of any Malaria scheme it was necessary to have one central authority to control the operations of the Government the Municipality, the Railways and other public bodies, but as this was not possible under the existing provisions of the Municipal Act, the Committee were of opinion that the Act should be so amended as to provide for a Statutory Malaria Committee instead of the Advisory Committee created by Government.

The committee agreed with Major Covell's suggestion to effect several amendments in the Municipal Act.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved adoption of the report.
Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that, the report be adopted excepting the recommendation of the Committee with regard to the formation of a Statutory Malaria Committee and that the president be requested to inform government accordingly and to request them to undertake

necessary legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act as recommended by the Committee. Dr. Viegas opposed the creation of a Statutory Malaria Committee as he thought that the Corporation was the only sovereign sanitary authority for the City of Bombay.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala seconded the amendment.
Mr. K. F. Nariman also thought that the creation of a Statutory Malaria Committee would deal a great constitutional blow to the Corporation. It would be tantamount to their abdicating their powers to an outside body. He suggested, that the members proposed to the Committee should be co-opted by the Corporation and should be responsible to the Corporation.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved another amendment to refer the question of a Statutory Malaria Committee to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee for report and that the rest of the report be approved and adopted.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the amendment.
The Municipal Commissioner urged the House to take a practical view of the matter. Supposing they requested a railway authority to carry out certain work for the prevention of malaria on the railway premises and it was not carried out satisfactorily, what was the remedy? Could they prosecute the railway?

Mr. Nariman: Why not? Commissioner: Suppose the same position arises in regard to Government, shall we prosecute Mr. Arbutnot or the Minister of Local Self-Government?

Mr. Nariman: Why not? The Commissioner in concluding remarked that it was an important constitutional question and required careful consideration.

The Corporation agreed to the amendment of Mr. Chandavarkar as a substantive proposition.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

At about 4-40 p.m. (B.T.) Dr. J. N. Choksy rose to move an adjournment of the House.

President: Who seconds the proposition?
Mr. R. S. Asavie: I second it.
The Commissioner said the procedure of adjournment of the House prevailing in the Legislative Council and the Assembly did not apply to the Corporation proceedings. It is, however, five minutes to five and if you wish to adjourn you may do so.

President: If you bring foreign matters, you are out of order.

DISCONTENT IN CITY.

Dr. Choksy:—As president you should be fair.
There are seventy-five men of the temporary establishment who are thrown out of work. Also there is discontent in the city owing to the treatment meted out to the hawkers in the city.

At this stage there was confusion and disorder in the Corporation most of the members shouting "Order, order, withdraw."

The president:—I adjourn this meeting owing to disorder till Thursday next.

INDIAN GOVERNOR FOR C. P.

Hon. Mr. Tambe To Act For Sir M. Butler.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Excellency's Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., who will complete his five years' tenure of the Governorship of the Central Provinces on January 25th next, has tendered his resignation with effect from the 29th November, 1929, which His Majesty the King has been pleased to accept. His Majesty has been pleased to re-appoint Sir Montagu Butler as Governor of Central Provinces

after a short period of leave. In the interval, before Sir Montagu Butler resumes the appointment, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, Senior Member, Executive Council of the Central Provinces, will act as Governor.—A. P.

Indian Airmail Arrives.

KARACHI, Nov. 11.
The Air mail arrived to-day—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.